

# The Mining Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 24. Vol. 2.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1836.

Price 7d.

**TO BE SOLD, Two 12th Shares in WEST WHEEL TOLGUS COPPER MINE,** near Redruth, Cornwall, with the same share of the materials, &c. belonging to the Mine. The Engine will be set to work in the Spring. Some ore of good quality is being raised in the Mine, and there is every probability that the Great Tolgus lode will pass through here. This latter Mine has brought many thousands to the adventurers.  
For Price, &c., apply to Mr. Mann, 7, Old Broad-street, London.

**ON SALE.**—At the Office of CHARLES MANN, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Old Broad-street.  
Shares in several of the best Mining Companies of Cornwall that are now dividing profits.  
Shares in the Iron Railways, Gas, Fire, and Life Insurance Companies, &c. &c.  
Likewise Stocks and Shares of the United States paying large and safe dividends.

**WHEELS HARMONY AND MONTAGUE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.**—The appropriations made in favour of parties by whom the Deposit of 27. per share have not been paid have been cancelled, and new appropriations made in favour of applicants in the country.  
The Certificates for shares are in preparation, and due notice will be given of the day on which they will be exchanged for the Scrip receipts.  
By order of the Board,  
A. King's Arms Yard, Jan. 27, 1836. C. F. KIRKMAN, Sec.

**IMPERIAL ANGLO-BRAZILIAN COMPANY.**—Capital 200,000*l.*  
In 8,000 shares of 25*l.* each, (200*l.* to be appropriated in Brazil). Deposit 1*l.* Certificates of Five Shares.  
Bankers—Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Co.  
Solicitor—James Bourdillon, Esq.  
Applications for Shares and Prospectuses to be made to Mr. James Bourdillon, No. 30, Great Winchester-street; Mr. George Palmer, No. 2, North Piazza, Royal Exchange; or Messrs. Ewart and Bell, Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-street.  
N.B. No applications will be received after the 6th of February next.

**BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, and THAMES JUNCTION RAILWAY.**  
—The Provisional Committee of this undertaking have much pleasure in announcing to the Subscribers, that they have concluded an arrangement for the purchase of the Kensington Canal, upon terms which they consider extremely advantageous, founded upon the reports of three gentlemen of great professional eminence. They are also enabled to state, that no opposition has manifested itself in any quarter, and that all the necessary measures have been taken for an immediate application to Parliament.  
By order of the Committee,  
Office, 26, Austinfriars, Jan. 26, 1836. JOHN THOMPSON, Sec.

**HAYLE RAILWAY COMPANY.**  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the Half-yearly Meeting called for the 4th of September, 1835, not having taken place, and there not being a sufficient number of Proprietors present, the same will be held, by adjournment, at the Offices of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 24 day of March next, at One o'clock precisely; and notice is hereby further given, that a Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Hayle Railway Company will be held at the said Offices of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 24 day of March next, at the hour of Two precisely, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament regulating the proceedings of the Company.  
Offices, Rectory House, Old Broad-street, London, Jan. 22, 1836. HENRY ENGLISH, Sec.

**EAST WHEEL BROTHERS COPPER, TIN, LEAD, and SILVER MINING COMPANY.**

**THE** Directors hereby give Notice, that a call of 10*s.* per share has been made, to be paid at the Office of the Company, on or before the 25th of February next, or on the delivery of the Scrip, which is now ready, and may be had on application at the Office of the Company, on the payment of the above call, and after the 1st proximo.  
25, New Broad-street, Jan. 21, 1836.

**COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.**  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the fourth instalment of £2. 10*s.* on the shares of the above Company become due on the 12th instant, and shareholders are requested to pay the same accordingly to Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birch-lane. The scrip certificates must be taken to the bankers to be signed.  
N.B.—By the laws of the Company any call remaining unpaid fifteen days after the same becomes due, will subject such shares to forfeiture.  
By order of the Directors,  
No. 22, Austinfriars, Feb. 2, 1836. FRED. GRELLETT, Sec.

**NORTH CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY.**

**THE** Scrip holders are hereby reminded that the second instalment of £1 per share fixed by the Special General Meeting of the 6th of November last, expires on the 10th instant, and that the same must be paid into the Company's bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., on or before that day. All shares on which the above instalment shall then remain unpaid will be liable to forfeiture.  
W. MILLS MIDWINTER, Sec.  
No. 13, Lombard-street Chambers, Clement's-lane, Feb. 3, 1836.

**HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.**  
**THE DIRECTORS** of the HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY hereby give Notice, That the SCRIP is ready for delivery, and that the Proprietors holding Certificates may exchange the same by applying at the Office of the Company.  
The Old Certificates to be deposited at the Office on Monday for examination, and the New Scrip may be received on the succeeding Thursday.  
25, New Broad Street, Feb. 3, 1836.

**WHEEL FALMOUTH CONSOLIDATED COPPER, TIN, SILVER and ZINC MINING COMPANY.** Capital £50,000, in 10,000 Shares of £5 per share. Deposit £1 per share.  
MANAGING COMMITTEE.  
Messrs. Vice, Baynard, and Treloar,  
(With power to add to their number.)  
BANKERS.  
Mr. R. Carr Glyn, Halifax; Mills and Co., London; Messrs. Magor, Turner, and Magor, Truro.

The sett belonging to this Company is situated in the parish of Kea, within three miles of Truro, being to the east and adjoining the Consolidated Mines, in Gwennap, including the run of the lodes of these rich mines.  
The sett extends on the course of the lodes upwards of 1,800 fathoms, and exceeds in breadth 100 fathoms, and is held for a term of 21 years recently granted, at the moderate rate of one-eighthenth.

There are 10 lodes which have been partially worked, one to the depth of 114 fathoms, and others which have been cut by cross-tunneling, but not further pursued.  
On the eastern part of the sett a steam engine was erected in 1822, and a shaft sunk to the depth of 48 fathoms from the surface. Quantities of arsenical pyrites, and other indications usual in copper lodes, were found in abundance at the shallow levels, but the lode was not explored at the bottom level.  
On a lode situated near the middle of this property, two steam engines were erected in 1828, the lode worked to the depth of 114 fathoms, and considerable quantities of copper, tin, lead, and silver obtained to an amount exceeding 25,000*l.*

At a part of the sett called Wheel Hope, a steam engine was erected in 1824, and 1 lode worked upon, one of them to the depth of 40 fathoms from the surface. Considerable profits were realized by the sale of the ores and zinc. The workings issued from the fall in the price of this article, in the year 1825, which suspended all the Cornish splitter mines. These lodes are still rich in zinc ores, and at the price then obtained (in 1824), would amply repay the prosecution of them.

Besides the lodes named, there are many others parallel to them, which as far as they have been wrought, appear equally promising for an abundance of copper, tin, and silver ores.

The prices of minerals at present being considerably in advance of what was obtained when those mines were in operation in 1833, is a great inducement to their recommencement.  
It is proposed to extend the deep adit level, to intersect several copper lodes within a short distance, which have been discovered between the present adit end and Wheel Hope, and eventually to the last named mine, which will unwater 40 fathoms from the surface, laying open those valuable lodes of zinc ores. Also, to extend the eastern adit on a copper lode, and to sink shafts on several promising lodes for copper, tin, and silver, hitherto unexplored, and to erect engines if required for the official attainment of those objects which it is fairly presumed will amply remunerate the adventures.  
The sum required to carry into effect the foregoing works will not exceed 30,000*l.* the amount being materially lessened from the necessary erections already on the mine, with shafts sunk, and an adit level of great extent, well secured, and 20 fathoms in depth—also an adit at the distance of 16 fathoms only from the sett, which is 26 fathoms deeper than the one before mentioned.

To meet this expenditure, and to secure a reserve fund to cover every contingency, it is proposed to raise a capital of 30,000*l.* in 10,000 shares of 3*l.* each, with a deposit of 1*l.* per share, to be paid on the appropriation of the shares.  
Any further calls to be made by instalments of 10*s.* per share, of each of which calls thirty days notice shall be given.

In consideration of the machinery, erections, setts, and of the work lately performed, it is agreed to appropriate to the present owners 3,000 shares, free of the first instalment of 1*l.* per share, and the remaining 7,000 shares to be issued to parties applying for them.  
Applications for Shares to be made to the committee before named; to John Trevellick, Esq., Chevalier; Messrs. John and Henry Hore, 13, Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street, London; John Budd, Esq., Broker, Liverpool; Mr. Henry Harris, 4, Lemon Street, Truro; or Capt. Trevellick, on the Mines. Of whom may be had the regulations by which the Company is to be governed.  
Truro, Jan. 31, 1836.

## DUNSTANVILLE MEMORIAL.

**IT** having been resolved at a Public Meeting, holden on the 8th of October last, that a Subscription should be opened for the purpose of commemorating the late LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE, and that of such Subscription, the sum of £1,500 should be appropriated to the erection of a Memorial on Carn Erea, and that the residue of the Subscription should be appropriated to the formation of a charitable fund, to be called the DUNSTANVILLE FUND, the following sums have been subscribed:—

£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Davies Gilbert	100	0	Thomas Teague	25	0
Lord Rosewell	50	0	R. P. Letcher	1	0
Edward Collins	200	0	Stephen Knight	1	0
J. Hearle Tremayne	200	0	Edmund Turner (for the Dunstanville Fund)	5	0
J. T. Coryton	50	0	H. P. Andrew	10	0
Rev. George Treweek	25	0	Professor Whewell	2	0
S. and R. Davey	20	0	Richard Wye, M.D. (for the Dunstanville Fund)	5	0
Benjamin Sampson, jun.	5	0	G. S. Borslase (for the Dunstanville Fund)	5	0
Rev. Edward Rodd, D.D.	10	0	John Penwarne	2	0
W. Reynolds	25	0	James Pauli	3	0
W. M. Treedy	10	0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4	0
W. B. Praed, M.P.	50	0	East Pool Adventurers	64	0
W. T. Praed	25	0	J. R. Rule	2	0
Sir C. Lemon, Bart. M.P.	100	0	Charles Thomas, jun.	2	0
Henry English, Editor of the Mining Review & Mining Journal	5	0	Charles Thomas	1	0
Ditto, (for the Dunstanville Fund)	10	0	James Thomas	1	0
William Paul, jun.	10	0	John Lean	1	0
J. Williams, jun. and Brothers, (one-third for the Dunstanville Fund)	100	0	William Lean	1	0
Rev. T. Pascoe	5	0	John West, jun.	1	0
Rev. C. W. Woodley	5	0	Simon Vivian	0	14
Rev. J. Molesworth	10	0	James Thomas	0	10
Wm. Rasleigh	10	0	John Teague, jun.	1	0
Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.	100	0	Sir R. H. Vivian, Bart. (for the Fund, 2 <i>sd.</i> for the Monument, 5 <i>l.</i> )	25	0
John Borslase	25	0	Tobias Lanyon	5	0
Wm. Warren	5	0	Edward Lanyon	12	10
P. Uche Rees	50	0	Thomas Hutchinson (for the Fund)	2	0
George Kinderley	5	0	Joseph Vivian, ditto	2	0
Rev. C. V. Le Grice	10	0	W. Mitchell, ditto	0	10
Captain Collins, R.N.	50	0	James Lanyon, ditto	0	10
Edward Shearn	10	0	H. A. Vivian, ditto	0	10
Rev. Walter Gee	10	0	John Dunkin, ditto	0	10
T. J. Agar Roberts	50	0	Wm. Thomas, ditto	0	10
Rev. E. Carlyn	5	0	Mr. Llew. Newton, ditto	1	0
J. Buller	100	0	G. W. P. Gregory	0	8
Rev. R. G. Grylls, jun.	10	0	R. W. Vivian, ditto	0	3
Rev. H. T. Drye	5	0	North and South Roskear Labourers, (for the Fund)	25	0
Henry Denton	5	0	Mrs. Mary Bassett, (for the Fund)	50	0
Rev. Canon Rogers (for the Dunstanville Fund)	150	0	J. S. Sawle, for the Monument	10	0
Rev. George Cornish	1	0	Sir R. R. Vyvian, Bart. M.P.	100	0
E. W. W. Pendarves, M.P.	25	0	James Wentworth Buller	50	0
William Pearce	5	0	William Holman	2	0
C. Carlyn, M.D.	10	0	William Harris	3	0
J. and T. Ellis	10	0	Rev. S. J. Trist	1	0
C. J. W. Ellis	5	0	Rev. J. Medley, (for the Fund)	2	0
Rev. W. Trenebecker	10	0	John Hext, Restormel	5	0
Dolcoath Adventurers (one-third for the Dunstanville Fund)	100	0	Rev. D. Jenkins	2	0
William Treedy (for the Dunstanville Fund)	50	0	John Fox, Illogan	1	0
Rev. H. Rogers (for the Dunstanville Fund)	10	0	Charles Paul, ditto	1	0
Lady Bassett, ditto	200	0	George Reynolds, ditto	1	0
G. C. and B. W. Fox, ditto	100	0	Arthur Trevellick, ditto	1	0
Capt. F. Rogers, R.N. ditto	15	0	Alfred Phillips, ditto	1	0
L. C. Daubuz, ditto	35	0	Joseph Knight, ditto	1	0
John Vivian, Pencalenick	10	0	John Richards, ditto	1	0
Humphry Williams	20	0	Hugh Phillips, ditto	0	5
Milner Bank, Camborne	10	0	Wm. Lovey, Perranarworthal	1	0
James Harvey	20	0	Philip Richards, ditto	0	10
John Harris	5	0	J. Pickinghorne, ditto	0	2
Richard Harvey	5	0	Mrs. C. Molesworth	10	0
Edward St. Aubyn	10	0	J. and J. Budge (for the Fund)	2	0
J. P. Magor	10	0	Rev. T. S. Smyth	2	0
J. T. Austen	30	0	G. A. Knight	1	0
Joseph Reynolds	8	0	John Knight	0	10
Rev. F. Jenkins, (for the Dunstanville Fund)	2	0	P. Cady	1	0
John Baynard (for the Fund)	20	0	Lord Sidmouth	50	0
Rev. R. Lampen	1	0	Mrs. Gregor, Ockley, widow of the late Fra. Gregor, Esq.	25	0
Wm. Fetherick, Dolcoath	5	0	G. W. P. Gregory	20	0
John Jeffrey, ditto	5	0	Maynard Coleclough, Wilkes, Gloucestershire	10	0
George Pryce, ditto	5	0	J. Kniss Vivian, M.P.	25	0
Richard Tippet, ditto	5	0	Wm. Jope, (for the Fund)	5	0
Charles Rule, ditto	5	0	Rev. Thomas Grylls, (for the Fund)	2	0
Rev. James Hlenow	10	0	Rev. William Grylls	5	0
Frederick Hill	5	0	John Ellis	1	0
John Williams, Penryn	1	0	William Gregory	5	0
Rev. Charles Grylls	1	0	William Paul Williams	2	0
Wm. Burgess	5	0	T. Day	1	10
Rev. Thos. Robyns, Marytown	5	0	John Carter, Richmond	5	0
Rev. Frederic Webber, (for the Dunstanville Fund)	5	0	G. D. John	5	0
Rev. W. Molesworth	5	0	John Carbis	5	0
W. Rogers, (for the Dunstanville Fund)	25	0	John Michell	1	0
R. Croud	5	0	W. Glasdon	5	0
Thomas Seile	5	0	Dolcoath Miners	100	0
Captain Reynolds, R.N.	5	0	East Wh. Croft, do.	20	0
Lady De Dunstanville	100	0	Cook's Kitchen, do.	20	0
Ven. Archdeacon Sheepshanks	5	0	Robert Rawlings	0	0
Thomas Garland	5	0	Mat. Roberts, Cook's Kitchen	0	10
Richard Edmonds, jun.	1	0	Alexander Eddy, do.	0	10
G. B. Kingston	20	0	Rev. F. J. Heat, (for the Fund)	5	0
George Jeffery	10	0	Wm. Tooke, M.P. (for the Monument, through Doctor Taunton)	5	0
Henry Harris	1	0	Rd. Taunton, M.D. ditto	5	0
W. and E. C. Carne	10	0	John Silvester	5	0
James Plomer, (for the Dunstanville Fund)	5	0	John Bennett	2	0
John Bassett, ditto	150	0	Miss Bennett	1	0
Jew's Congregation at Falmouth	2	0	John Bennett, jun.	1	0
Rev. Wm. Hockin	2	0	Reginald Rogers	25	0
John Williams, Penryn	1	0	Nicholas Kendall	10	0
Glynne Grylls	5	0	John Penrose, jun.	1	0
Daniel King (for the Fund)	5	0	C. W. Popham (for the Fund)	10	0
Rev. John Davis	2	0	Rev. W. Baker	2	10
Mrs. Beverley, Kensington	5	0	Sam. Harpell, Poole	2	0

Subscriptions are received by all the Bankers in the County, by the Members of the Committee, and by Messrs. Frauds and Co. Bankers, London.  
N.B.—The Building Committee will meet at Pearce's Hotel, on Monday, the 8th February next, at Twelve o'clock.

## TO IRON MASTERS.

**NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the DIRECTORS of the NATIONAL PNEUMATIC RAILWAY ASSOCIATION will receive Tenders for the supply of about Four Hundred Tons of Hollow Cylindrical Iron Castings. The specifications, drawings, and a pattern model, may be seen at the Office of the Association, and copies of the former may be seen also with Messrs. Towgood, Yerrbury, and Co., Bankers, Cardiff; and with Mr. William Richardson, Engineer, Dudley.

The terms of Payment are cash on delivery, but the Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.  
Tenders indorsed "Tender for Iron Castings," to be addressed to the Directors, and sent to the office, free of expense, on or before Saturday, the 12th of February.  
By order of the Directors,  
Office, 23 Cornhill, Jan. 29, 1836. WILLIAM TUDOU, Clerk to the Association.

## ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

**NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the DIRECTORS have made a CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per SHARE on the Shares in this Company, and that the same is to be paid on the 15th day of March next, to Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., for account of the Directors.  
No. 9, Token-house Yard.  
Feb. 4, 1836.

N.B. The Bankers' Receipt is to be brought to this Office, with the Certificates of the Shares, to be endorsed thereon.  
**SOUTH POLGOOTH TIN and COPPER MINING COMPANY.**  
—The Certificates of Shares in the Capital Stock of this Company will be exchanged for the Scrip Receipts on and after Wednesday, the 15th of February, on application at the Office, between the hours of Eleven and Three.  
26, Basing-hall-street.  
R. N. FADDON, Secretary.

## BIRMINGHAM, DUDLEY, and WOLVERHAMPTON RAILWAY.

**PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.**  
William Chance, Esq. Birmingham.  
Henry Crane, Esq. Wolverhampton.  
Edward Cresswell, Esq. Dudley.  
Matthew Dixon, Esq. Birmingham.  
John Dixon, Esq. Wolverhampton.  
Charles Shaw, Esq. Birmingham.  
William Fotherby, Esq. Birmingham.  
William Francis, Esq. Birmingham.  
John Francis, Esq. Birmingham.  
Thomas Vate Hunt, Esq. The Brades.  
Samuel Hunt, Esq. The Brades.  
Samuel Haines, Esq. Birmingham.  
William Harding, Esq. Birmingham.  
Samuel Kenrick, Esq. West Bromwich.  
ENGINERS.—George Leather, Esq.  
SOLICITOR.—Mr. W. S. Harding.  
SURVEYOR.—Mr. J. Kempton.

**BANKERS.**—The Birmingham Banking Company.  
In the year 1830 a Railway was projected from Wolverhampton to Birmingham, with a branch to Dudley, which met with a very favourable reception. Surveys and estimates were made, and everything was prepared to carry the measure before parliament, when the rejection of the Birmingham and Liverpool Railway Bill rendered the prosecution of the design at that time unadvisable.  
The line of the projected Railway will be only about twelve miles in length, and will pass through a district having a population which may be fairly estimated at 250,000, so that the conveyance of passengers alone justifies the calculation of a very productive return for the capital to be expended; but the immense transit of goods between Wolverhampton, Dudley, and Birmingham, and the adjoining mineral districts, will be an additional source of large revenue.  
The benefit which will be derived by the public is too manifest to require mention. The town of Dudley cannot, from its locality, have any communication with the canal, except by a tedious and expensive conveyance by land carriage.  
The line of Railway will bring into the market, at a diminished rate, the inexhaustible quarries of the late Earl of Dudley, and the new mines of coal belonging to various proprietors.  
The quantity of iron manufactured in this mineral district is more than 150,000 tons a year, and the quantity of coal raised may be taken at more than 1,000,000 tons, and of iron ore at 300,000 tons a year; nearly the whole of these products are either transported to a distance, or to some district in connection with the line.

This proposed Railway is susceptible of a profitable extension to Stourbridge and Kidderminster, passing through a very populous district.  
These considerations have induced the projectors of this Railway to promote its construction, and it is intended to apply to Parliament during the next Session for the necessary powers for this purpose.

## RIO DE ANORI GOLD STREAM WORKS COMPANY.

**THE** Directors of the above Company learning that many of the Shareholders have applied at Messrs. Stone, Martin, and Co.'s, to pay the call of £3 10*s.* per share, without producing their scrip shares, and in consequence of which the bankers could not receive their deposits; notice is hereby given, that the TIME for the PAYMENT of the above CALL on the Shares now unpaid upon, is EXTENDED to Monday, the 13th of February instant, on or before which day such call must be paid, as the shares unpaid on after that day will be peremptorily forfeited.  
2, Chancery Lane, City.  
Feb. 3, 1836. By order of the Directors, SAMUEL HARPER, Solicitor to the Company.

N.B. On the Bankers' Receipt for the Amount of the above Call, with the original Scrip Shares, being left with Mr. Harper, he will, on and after the 13th of February instant, deliver Registered Parchment Shares in exchange to the Shareholders.

## SOUTHEAST RAILWAY, in continuation of the Blackwall Railway.

Capital £350,000. Shares £35 each. Deposit £3 10*s.* per share.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
Charles Bleaden, Esq. J. Charles Ord, Esq. William Wild, Esq.  
James G. Gordon, Esq. Thomas Powell, Esq. and  
Charles Lyon, Esq. John Scrutton, Esq. Warwick Weston, Esq.  
With power to add to their number.  
County Directors to be hereafter named.  
Bankers—Messrs. Ladbroke, Kingscote, and Co.; Messrs. Sparrow and Co., Chelmsford.  
Counsel—Charles Barrett Lennard, Esq.  
Engineer—George Hennett, Esq.  
Solicitor—Thomas Browne, Esq.  
Applications for shares and prospectuses to be made to the Bankers, Solicitor, Secretary, or to Messrs. Comport and Knappett, Solicitors, Romaine.  
Railway-offices, 11, Mark-lane, London. GEO. COLE, Secretary.

## CARN GREY TIN MINING COMPANY.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at their Office, 45, Lime-street, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at One o'clock precisely.  
By Order of the Directors.  
Dated Feb. 4, 1836. JOHN W. F. DALTON, Sec.

**TO ENGINEERS OF MINES, and MINING COMPANIES.**—J. S. MORRIS, of Devonport, Ironfounder, Engineer, &c. will undertake to supply from one to one hundred tons of Pumps for Mines, at short notice, Working Pieces, Wall Plates, &c. Terms known on application. Order to express the thickness and other particulars, mode of payment, &c. Present prices compiled with one month from this date.—Feb. 2, 1836.

## WHEEL SISTERS MINING COMPANY.

**THE DIRECTORS** of the WHEEL SISTERS MINING COMPANY hereby give Notice, That the SCRIP is ready for delivery, and that the Proprietors holding Certificates may exchange the same, by applying at the Office of the Company.  
The Old Certificates to be deposited at the Office on Monday for examination, and the New Scrip may be received on the succeeding Thursday.  
26, New Broad Street, Feb. 3, 1836.

## CORNWALL UNITED MINING ASSOCIATION.

Capital £2,000*l.* in 4,000 Shares of 5*l.* each. Deposit 1*l.* 10*s.* per share.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
N. F. BASSETT, Esq. HENRY CONN, Esq.  
JOHN TRESTRAIL, Esq. Managing Agent and Purser.  
Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax, Mills and Co., Truro.  
EDWARD BUTER, Esq.  
**BANKERS.**  
LONDON—Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax, Mills and Co.  
TRURO—Messrs. Magor, Turner, and Magor.  
The Setts placed in the hands of the Company are the Glose Moor, East Wheel Providence, and Silver Hill.  
Applications for Shares, if by letter, post paid, to be made to Messrs. John and Henry Hore, of whom Prospectuses, in a few days, may be obtained.

## WHEEL GILBERT TIN and COPPER MINING COMPANY.

**ALL** the Scrip Shares in the above Company having been allotted, **NOTICE** is hereby given, that the parties who paid their Deposits in London on the shares allotted to them, may receive the scrip of such shares at Messrs. John and Henry Hore's, 13, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, London, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, and those who paid their Deposits in the country, may obtain the scrip thereof at the banking-house of Messrs. Magor, Turner, and Magor, Truro, the same day, on delivery, in each case, of the bankers' receipts.  
Redruth, Feb. 4, 1836. JOHN F. MAGOR, Sec.

## MOUNT'S BAY SILVER-LEAD, COPPER, and TIN MINES.

The Provisional Committee will meet on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Imperial Coffee-house, Bucklersbury, for the purpose of proceeding to an order of adjournment, previously to which, it is requested that all persons to whom shares in the above Mine have been allotted will pay their amount of the deposits to the bankers (Messrs. Rogers, Fowgood, and Co.), on production of whose receipts, or on payment of the same at any office, between the hours of twelve and three, the parties will be entitled to receive their scrip. It



## To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

SIR,—If a Budnick adventurer wanted to puff his own mine, he need not have done so at the expense of our character, by falsely accusing us, and if he had been a straightforward man, he would not attack us in the dark; why does not he declare his name, and let us know our enemy. We think we know him, and may be able to drag him out with his own carts and ropes, which are well known in St. Agnes. The Budnick that we spoke of is an old mine at the east of Blue Hills and St. George; and nobody thought we meant Perran Budnick; as to the depth, we will maintain we are right; it is only 35 fathoms below adit. Budnick adventurer should not contradict people without knowing facts.

Perhaps, Sir, you will let us know the name of the Budnick adventurer, as we do not think you would let any mine agent be injured in the opinion of his employers by an enemy that conceals his name, and does not speak truth; and if we could not have explained to the gentleman who ordered us to survey the sett, we might have been ruined.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,  
JOHN BENNETT, JAMES THOMAS.

St. Agnes, Feb. 1, 1836.

[As it is evident that an error has arisen, from the circumstance of there being two mines of the same name within four miles of each other, we hope that the insertion of this letter will effect the end desired by Captains John Bennett and James Thomas. They only do us justice in believing that we would not allow an agent to be injured in the estimation of his employers, by giving circulation to untruths which might prejudice him; but as it is clear that there were some grounds for the observations of our correspondent, the same remark having also been made by others, we do not feel called upon to give up his name, which, under other circumstances, we should readily have done.—Ed. M. J.]

## POWER OF STEAM.—AUSTEN'S ENGINE.

## To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

SIR,—I have frequently been desired to explain the method of computing the duty of "Austen's Steam Engine," at the public trial, in October last. In order, therefore, to oblige those enquirers; to save myself from trouble, and with a chance of affording a small help to some of your young mining readers, I herewith send the required computation for insertion in the Mining Journal, if you deem it of sufficient interest to merit a place in that paper.

It may be unnecessary to state, that the same method may be applied for the computation of any other steam engine, having for data,—1. The length and diameter of the different lifts; 2. The length of stroke in the shaft; 3. The number of strokes; and, 4. The quantity, in bushels, of coals consumed. I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

Callington, Feb. 3, 1836.

JOHN BUDOK.

Computation of the Duty performed by "Austen's Engine," at the public Trial, on the 22nd and 23rd of October, 1835.

Data.	Fms.	Ft.	Diameter.
Tye, Rose and Crown lifts	97	3	Box 15 inches.
Lilly lift	20	3	— 10½ —
Puppy lift	13	3	— 10½ —
Length of stroke in shaft	9	feet 3 inches.	
Number of strokes during the experiment			6287
Coals consumed			24 bushels.
Calculation.			
Weight of water in 1 fathom of 15 inch box			460,23*
Tye, Rose and Crown lifts			97½ fms.
	Load ..	44872,42	
Weight of water in 1 fathom of 10½ inch box			214,9
Lilly lift			20½ fms.
	Load ..	4405,4	
Weight of water in 1 fathom of 10½ inch box			214,8
Puppy lift			13½ fms.
		2899,54	
Aggregate.			
Tye, Rose and Crown			44872,42
Lilly			4105,40
Puppy			2899,54
			52177,36
Deduct for Lilly lift being idle by a breakage one-eighth of the time of working			551,00
Whole load			51626,36
Number of strokes			6287
			324574926,32
Length of stroke			9½ feet
Bushels of coals			24)3002318059,22
Duty			123096585

## Answers.

Water lifted one foot high by the power of steam produced by the consumption of a bushel of coals 123096585 lbs. avoirdupois.

N. B. The Lilly and Puppy lifts, having the same size box, would have been computed together, had not the accident to the former required their being kept separate.

\* See Practical Miner's Guide, p. 91.

## SCHOOL OF MINES.

The following extract from a letter addressed to the Editor, forming the eighth of a series, on the subject of the Miner's Institution, by the Rev. F. J. Hext, on connecting a School of Mines with the several objects contemplated by him in the establishment of that institution, we readily insert, inviting the attention of our readers to the subject generally, which we purpose entering upon in our next number. We regret that our limits preclude us, on the present occasion, from further promoting the benevolent objects of the reverend gentleman, by giving insertion to the plan, as detailed by him, for establishing the institution (to which we wish every success,) and, as fellow contributors to the De Dunstanville fund, trust the committee will co-operate with him to carry his praiseworthy objects fully into effect.

"To return to the higher objects of the general subscription. There is now a strong bias in this country in favour of a Mining School, as suggested in the earlier letters of the series that I have published on this occasion, and I have learnt that the idea, though it originated as to myself therewith, was by no means new in this neighbourhood, and that it had in fact already, at least on a former occasion, obtained the sanction of some highly respectable authorities. In the progress of my labours, I have found more and more additional proofs of the necessity for such an institution. It had at the very first occurred to me that one instance, at least, and that one of very great notoriety in the history of our own mines, strongly indicated a former want of it, as regarded mineralogy, in the long continued waste, and even that at no very distant period, of our richest copper ores, thrown aside through a long course of years amongst the worthless refuse of the mines. But I have since received almost daily information of recent, and continually recurring, instances, and some of them in our deepest mines, and under the superintendence of our most sagacious and experienced agents, of perhaps still more valuable silver ores (many varieties of which have even yet not become familiar to our practical men) having been so thrown by as waste; and without a preparatory or concurrent scientific instruction, how could the best natural talent guard against many a recurrence of such accidents? And then in regard to geology, how many of us in the actual mining districts have been the victims—the untaught and derided victims—of ignorance and empiricism; and have wasted our capitals or suffered our lands to be destroyed in search of mines, where the slightest acquaintance, even with the elements of that science, would have warned us from the hopeless attempt—perhaps directed as to successful efforts, crowned with the improvement of our own fortunes, and the advance of the general wealth of the community.—And, on this subject, allow me to observe, that its interest is no longer limited to

the old so-called mining districts. Even in the present very improperly dissevered state of the sciences, naturally connected with mining research, from practical skill and sagacity; the local field of such research is daily extending itself, with various success, and I doubt whether any landed proprietor within our Stannary jurisdiction, can justly deem himself uninterested in the suggested establishment."

## STANNARIES.

## To EDMUND TURNER, Esq.

SIR,—When I publicly addressed you on the subject of the Stannary Courts, I then plainly told you, that the deeply rooted corruption which has so eminently distinguished these burlesque tribunals, could be alone purified by the hands of reformers. You replied that the matter was no party question. In abstract principle you were right; practically you were wrong, and I require no further proof of my assertion than the fact, that the labours of my Lord Falmouth's committee have resulted in an appeal to the officers of the duchy to reform their own courts; that is, Sir, in an appeal to a board to reform a system, at a moment when a leading organ of that same board, has published a book not only to prove that no reform is necessary in that system, but in which he has ventured to declare, that the Stannary jurisdiction is competent "to embrace the settlement of every right and interest whatever connected with the production of tin from its first extraction from the bowels of the earth, in the shape of ore, until its final conversion into a metallic state."

What reform can the committee promise themselves in the face of such an incautious opinion as is here put forth!—Are you not now satisfied, Sir, that reformers, independent reformers, must be the parties to whom your great and important county must look for relief. With the reports of the professional gentlemen, alluded to at the meeting held at Truro on Wednesday last, I cannot of course be acquainted, having no information beyond that which I receive from the Cornish papers; and I would therefore reserve any observations which I may deem it consistent to make, until I should have seen those reports, were I not apprehensive that delay might be inconvenient. The public papers enable me to collect two propositions, which are manifestly absurd:—1. That a court of equity is to be established in Cornwall; 2. That a subordinate officer of that court is to have the power of granting injunctions *ex parte* in the absence of the vice-warden, subject to his confirmation, &c. I caution the county to stand forward, and with all its energy to resist the attempt now making to establish a local court of equity. I do not think the legislature will listen to the suggestion. But however this may be, I, as a practical man, pledge myself to you, and to the people of Cornwall, that a local court of equity will prove a curse to the mining interests. My reasons for this strong assertion may be asked. I answer briefly. The powers of a judge in equity, even guided as the exercise of those powers are in Westminster Hall, by precedent, are fearful, and cannot be safely entrusted to any less personage than to a judge of the highest rank, exercising his onerous functions in a great metropolis, in the presence of advocates of high attainments, and open to public observation. If then, the powers of an equity judge be feared, under such circumstances—how much more so—may, how impossible to be endured—will be a local court of equity! Local prejudices and circumstances have been urged as reasons why local courts of common law (wherein juries preside) should not be instituted. If there be any force in these reasons, as applicable to common law tribunals, with how much greater weight may they be urged in opposition to the institution of a local court of equity? Then as to practice;—regard for a moment the complicated workings of equity practice, matured and revised as it has been in the course of time; and observe how jealously the advocate must watch to preserve its consistency, even when the wise and learned preside. By what other means could public confidence be supported in courts which so deeply affect the interests of property? Now turn from Westminster Hall, to a local court of equity—based, I shall be told, upon the principles and practice of the higher courts:—Its judge is to be a barrister of five years' standing! a period which is scarcely sufficient for the initiatory in those principles and practice; and such a judge is to preside, *unaided by the bar*,—for solicitors are to plead.

Let me advert to the second proposition which I have named,—viz. "a subordinate officer is to grant injunctions *ex parte* in the absence of the judge!" Can such a suggestion be accorded to by legal men? Surely no practical person could recommend so dangerous a mode of trifling with property. The experienced registrars of our courts of Westminster are not entrusted with so responsible a power. Do we not all know, that however important to the peace and property of families, may be the circumstances which demand the exercise of this extraordinary authority of equity, yet the judge must be personally applied to for the relief—he cannot delegate his authority in such cases—and wisely is it so ruled; for do we not also know, that the scrutinising powers of the most consummate legal mind are required to discriminate, so that the authority of the court be not abused. If this be not true, I am altogether ignorant of my profession. If it be true, need I attempt to illustrate the palpable absurdity of the proposition,—that injunctions shall be granted by the officer of the court in the absence of the judge! Why, Sir, if this practice be admitted, we shall be returning to one of the gross instances of corruption, which so long prevailed in the vice warden's court, prior to its very wholesome suspension by the judges of the King's Bench, whose prohibition has paralysed its iniquitous hand—I mean, Sir, the practice of keeping printed forms of injunction in blank, to be filled up by the secretary of the judge on demand! that same secretary being a practising solicitor of that same court.

My present object is to awaken the county to its situation, and to give you an opportunity of protecting your countrymen. But I cannot conclude without concisely drawing attention to some other parts of the report of the Mining Committee, which betray its want of independence, viz. "That the vice warden holds his office under such limitations, and provisions as may most effectually secure his impartiality and independence." Why this official ambiguity? Official language is always comprehensive enough to allow of the most liberal construction, and at the same time to operate as a sort of saving clause,—an escape valve. When plain dealing is meant, there is no occasion for this kind of composition.

One of the grievances of the Stannaries is, that its judges are *place-men*, dependent on the pleasure of another *place-man*! Surely the county had a right to expect that the Committee would decide, that the judge must not hold his place during the pleasure of a superior officer, part of whose patronage is the appointment of that judge; but that the judge must stand appointed for *life*, upon constitutional principles. In no other way can his impartiality and independence be secured.

Again, Sir, the Committee recommend that both the vice wardens' courts be held quarterly at least; quarterly!! What is to be the state of the business! a judge in equity, the pretence for whose appointment is the necessity of the county, is to make his appearance quarterly! I fancy a case where the preservation of interests of magnitude are pending, reposing for the quarterly tour of the judge!

Can any well wisher to his county advocate a measure, the certain effect of which will be to drive the foreign capitalist away, and deprive the Cornish miner of the advantages thence derived to his property and labour.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

London, Feb. 2, 1836.

GEORGE CONCANEN.

## SCHAUFFEL'S HOT AIR FURNACE FEEDER.

This apparatus, to which we referred in our last Number, appears to have excited considerable attention. It has been visited during the week by several engineers, who report upon it in the highest terms, and we have now to lay before our readers a certificate from Messrs. Walker and Co., upon whose premises it has been erected.

College Wharf Saw Mills, Belvedere-road, Lambeth,  
February 4, 1836.

We do hereby certify, that Mr. Gustavus Schaufelen, of Heilbronn, in Wurtemberg, has applied his Hot Air Furnace Feeder to the boiler fire of our steam engine, and that as far as we are able to judge from the shortness of time during which the apparatus has been at work, the saving effected in coals appears by very minute calculations to be fully 20 per cent. It may be observed, that in many other places the saving would be even greater, as our engine at present works but 10½ hours daily, and is stopped during breakfast and dinner time, in consequence of which the feeding air is kept for the greatest portion of the time at a lower temperature than it would attain if the apparatus were in operation during a greater number of hours, and without interruption. During this time, we

have found not the least practical objection to the working of the apparatus, nor any attendant disadvantages, the draught is good, and the furnace as well as possible. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending its general adoption.

We concur in the opinion expressed in this testimonial, indeed the following scale, which is an average of thermometrical observations continued during eight days, will prove the justice of this remark. The mean temperature of the feeding air was at

7 o'clock, A.M.	207 degrees Fahrenheit.
9 .....	249
11 .....	272
1 P.M.	277
After dinner	199
3 .....	245
4 .....	272
6 .....	273

The engine commences working at six o'clock, A.M., but the first hour is productive of little advantage to the apparatus, as the heat obtained in that time merely suffices to warm the pipe-chamber; between seven and one o'clock the temperature rises from 207 to 277 degrees; during the hour in which the fire is extinguished it falls to 199 degrees, and again rises towards evening to 272 degrees; the average temperature during the day being therefore only about 250 degrees. Were the apparatus applied under more favourable circumstances, as, for instance, to the boiler-fire of an engine of 120 horse power, working night and day without interruption, and where the coals were supplied by a hopper, no doubt can be entertained that the mean temperature would be much higher (rising perhaps to 350 or 400 degrees), and consequently that a considerable increase of the saving in fuel would necessarily result. The smoke from a large fire is of course much hotter; the heat being constantly kept up, would cause the pipe-chamber, the pipes, and the feeding air, to maintain the highest rate of temperature, and the fire being fed by a hopper, without opening the door, would prevent those successive blasts of cold air which for the time neutralize the action of the apparatus. At the College wharf saw mills the apparatus has been applied without any of these advantages; the fire being small, maintained but for a short period, and the coals being supplied by hand.

We are also led to believe, that the saving effected by hot air feeding is more than proportionately increased with the increase of temperature, the advantage of this system is not confined to restoring a portion of the chimney heat, but consists also in effecting a more perfect combustion of the smoke, which can only be attained by the feeding air being supplied at a high temperature. One of the greatest difficulties with which it would appear the inventor had to contend, was to draw down the heated air from a considerable height, and without the aid of mechanical power notwithstanding its natural tendency to ascend. This is effected by introducing the feeding air through syphon pipes, the column of heated air in either leg of the pipe counterbalancing that contained in the other leg, by which the ascending force of both columns is neutralized, and the air has no other resistance to overcome than the friction of the natural air draught in its passage through the pipes. This invention will probably be of much value at the potteries, where the heat which escapes through the chimneys is probably considerably greater than that from a boiler fire.

We understand that Mr. Schaufelen, is about to proceed to Cornwall, having contracted with the proprietors of a mine to erect his apparatus on their works. As the adoption of this system by our Cornish friends would, we apprehend, decide its introduction into every part of the kingdom, we shall not fail to watch the results.

## IMPROVEMENT ON THE DAVY LAMP.

It has long been a subject of deep regret, that that laborious and industrious class, constituting our mining population, should be constantly exposed to such imminent danger in following their daily occupation. The dreadful destruction of human life which has so frequently attended explosions in the mines, has directed the attention of many eminent scientific men to that subject; thus we have Davy, Stephenson, Clanny, and many other talented individuals, developing the properties, and endeavouring to control the power, of one of the most dangerous elements which human enterprise has hitherto had to encounter.

Of all the variety of lamps that have been constructed, none have been so extensively used as those of Davy, they being the only kind now in general use. These were considered by their inventor to be perfectly safe; but it is to be feared that they have often proved *unsafe*. The following are a few of the disadvantages attending the Davy lamp, which have been remedied by the improvements of George Errington, of this town, as shall be subsequently described. The first we shall name in the use of the common Davy lamp is, when the mine becomes charged with firedamp, the flame becomes larger, and the whole interior of the cylinder of wire gauze is filled with a light blue flame, and the material of which it is composed soon becomes red hot. If it should be allowed to burn for any length of time, or if it should be a few times subjected to that degree of heat, the wires of the gauze are destroyed, and a communication is opened between the flame in the interior of the apparatus and the firedamp, by which explosion becomes inevitable. Again, when the gauze is red hot, it has been observed that in such situations the particles of coal dust floating in the air fire in coming in contact with the gas burning within the cylinder, and fly off in small luminous sparks of sufficient heat and magnitude to occasion an explosion. Such a catastrophe might also be occasioned by the miner taking off the top of the gauze to light his pipe, or for any other purpose; and it is a notorious fact that the pitman, by holding the lamp to one side, and applying his pipe, can draw the flame through the gauze, and produce ignition, which under certain circumstances might be attended with fatal effects.

Moreover, when the interior of the gauze cylinder of the ordinary Davy lamp is filled with flame, the miner possesses no means by which to extinguish it, but by the clumsy expedient of wrapping it in his clothes. The with all its other disadvantages, is remedied by the improvements made.

The improved lamp consists, first, of a brass cistern to contain the oil, an aperture to supply it with oil, and a safety trimmer, &c. somewhat similar to those of the old Davy lamps.

2. The brass rim, to which the wire gauze is fixed, contains nine holes, or feeders, lined with gauze, to supply the lamp with air; also, a moveable rim, by means of which the feeders can be closed, and the flame extinguished immediately.

3. A wire gauze cylinder, similar to that of the common Davy. 4. A glass cylinder, half the height of the lamp, is placed within the gauze; and upon the top of this glass is a copper cylinder, closed at the top, but perforated with holes at the sides. In the inside, and nearly the bottom of the cylinder, is a small cone, which arrests the soot in the ascent. The glass and copper cylinder are secured by screwing on the wire gauze.

When the improved lamp is put into an explosive mixture of inflammable and common air, the flame becomes larger, and reaches the middle of the copper cylinder. It was taken into the worst part of Monkwearmouth colliery by the inventor, when this fact was clearly established. The firedamp being thus restricted in its operations, the flame is precluded from communicating with the wire gauze, by which the two first disadvantages mentioned respecting the common Davy are removed; and the intervention of the glass and copper cylinders puts the dangerous and reprehensible practice of lighting pipes by this apparatus entirely out of the power of the miner. Should, however, the miner be afraid of a communication between the flame in the interior and the firedamp, he can, at once by turning the moveable rim, cut off the communication, which operation is followed by immediate extinction; but in all the experiments tried with this lamp, and it has been tried in all kinds of mixtures of gases in a variety of ways, and in the foulest parts of Monkwearmouth colliery, the wire was never able to get the flame through the perforated copper, much less through the gauze exterior to it.—*Sunderland Herald*.

## POWER OF STEAM.

In a report published in the course of the last year, it was announced that a steam engine, erected at a copper mine near St. Austell, in Cornwall, had raised by its average work 95 millions of pounds one foot high with a bushel of coals. This enormous mechanical effect having given rise to some doubts as to the correctness of the experiments on which the report was founded, it was agreed that another trial should be made in the presence of a number of competent and disinterested witnesses. The trial accordingly took place a short time since, and was witnessed by a number of the most experienced mining engineers and agents; the result was, that for every bushel of coals consumed under the boiler, the engine raised 125½ millions of pounds weight one foot high.



It may not be uninteresting to illustrate the amount of mechanical work which is thus proved to reside in coals, in a more familiar manner. Since a bushel of coals weighs 84lbs., and can lift 56,027 tons a foot high, it follows that a pound of coal would raise 667 tons the same height; and that an ounce of coal would raise 42 tons one foot high, or it would raise 18lbs. a mile high. Since a force of 18lbs. is capable of drawing 2 tons upon a railway, it follows that an ounce of coal possesses mechanical energy sufficient to draw 2 tons a mile, or 1 ton 2 miles upon a level railway. The circumference of the earth measures 25,000 miles. If it were lifted by an iron railway, a load of one ton would be drawn round it in six weeks by the amount of mechanical power which resides in the third part of a ton of coals. The great pyramid of Egypt stands upon a base measuring 700 feet each way, and is 300 feet high, its weight being 13,760,000,000lbs. To construct it cost the labour of 100,000 men for 20 years. Its materials would be raised from the ground to their present position by the combustion of 479 tons of coals. The weight of metal in the Menai bridge is 4,000,000lbs., and its height above the level of the water is 120 feet: its mass might be lifted from the level of the water to its present position by the combustion of 4 bushels of coals.

The enormous consumption of coals in the arts and manufactures, and in steam navigation, has of late years excited the fears of some persons as to the possibility of the exhaustion of our mines. These apprehensions, however, may be allayed by the assurance received from the highest mining and geological authorities, that estimating the present demand from our coal mines at 16,000,000 of tons annually, the coal fields of Northumberland and Durham alone are sufficient to supply it for 1700 years, and after the expiration of that time, the great coal basin of South Wales will be sufficient to supply the same demand for 2000 years longer. But in speculations like these, the probable, if not certain progress of improvement and discovery ought not to be overlooked; and we may safely pronounce, that long before a minute fraction of such a period of time shall have rolled over, other and more powerful mechanical agents will altogether supersede the use of coal.—*Dr. Lardner.*

## MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

## ENGLISH MINES.

**REDRUTH UNITED MINING ASSOCIATION.**—*Wheal Unity, Feb. 1, 1836.*—The lode in the engine shaft continues large, with a small quantity of copper ores in it. The lode in the 32 fathom level, east of the engine shaft is large, with a small quantity of tin ores in it. The lode in the 32 fathom level, west of the engine shaft, is 4 feet wide, and much improved as to its appearance since my last, producing good stones of copper ores. The lode in the 22 fathom level, east of engine shaft, is as last reported. The lode in the 12 fathom level, east of the engine shaft, is about the same size as last reported, and improved a little for tin. The lode in the 12 fathom level, west of Cock's shaft, is about 4 feet wide, composed of copper, spar, and a quantity of mundie. The lode in Gooding's shaft is about 4 feet wide, producing a small quantity of tin ores. The lode in the adit level, east of Gooding's shaft, is small and poor at present. The lode in the rise against Gooding's shaft is about 3½ feet wide, producing tin ores. I feel pleasure that I am able to say that there is, on the whole, some improvement since my last. The branch at Buckett's is poor at present.

**EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.**—*Feb. 1, 1836.*—I have to inform you, that our setting day for this month was on Saturday last, when the following bargains were set; viz. a cross cut south from the present end, at *Wheal David*, by 6 men, at £4 per fathom, to come under Stainsby's shaft, where we have about 5 fathoms to drive, after which we shall resume our driving again on the course of the lode, which continues large and kindly. *Wheal Georgiana*. Adit east on the lode, by 4 men, at 50s. per fathom, and 1s. out of the pound for the lead and silver. Here the lode is 2 feet big, very promising, with a leader of lead and silver 6 inches big. *Wheal Emily*. Adit west on the lode, by 4 men, at £4 per fathom, and 1s. out of the pound for lead and silver. The lode is about a foot big, promising with lead and silver, but is not so rich. Atkinson's shaft, (which is 10 fathoms below the surface) by 9 men, at £6 per fathom. This shaft will come down on Georgiana adit, 18 fathoms below the surface. Stainsby's shaft is about 7 fathoms under the surface, and is stopped through the influx of water, until the cross cut shall be driven home. *Wheal Mexico* shaft is also idle, in consequence of the influx of water, owing to the very wet season. *Wheal Virgin* Shaft, by 9 men, at £8, 10s. per fathom. The rise against this shaft, by 6 men, at £8 per fathom, we have to sink, and rise about 9 fathoms more to hole. We are advancing with our machinery rapidly, and I have much pleasure in informing you, that Mr. West (our engineer) has fixed for Saturday, the 13th instant, to put the engine to work.

**POLBREEN MINING COMPANY, Jan. 30, 1836.**—This being our monthly setting day, I beg to hand you the following particulars. At Stainsby's engine shaft, in addition to the completion of cutting ground for plunger, lift, &c. &c. we have sunk this month nearly 2 fathoms, and the ground at present moderate for sinking. At Vice's (or flat rod shaft), the ground is rather harder, caused by so many branches, but which presents a favourable appearance for tin. At Thomas's shaft, we have sunk about 1 fathom below the middle level, and have nearly completed cutting the Whim Platt, &c. The ground is by no means unfavourable. In the bottoms we have broken down the lode, and it is from 2 to 3 feet wide, comprising a leader part from 8 to 10 inches, rich for copper and tin. In the deep adit we have just the same prospect as in the bottoms, a promising lode. On Tuesday, February 9, we intend to sample 20 tons of ore. Respecting our engine, we are getting on as fast as we can get the castings from the foundry.

**GREEN HILLS MINES, Feb. 1, 1836.**—Since my last we have driven about 9 feet in our adit, and at *Wheal Prosper* the lode continues its size, and is equally good, if not better, than last week. In sinking the new shaft on that level, towards the south part, we have a quantity of water that led us to suppose there was a south lode; we drove about 4 feet, and cut it—we have cut in it about 4 ft.—it is very kindly, and produces tin, but not rich. I shall be able to say more about it in my next. We are obliged to abandon our cross cut at the 10 fathom level. In driving north we cut a lode that has thrown so much water on us that 4 horses at the engine at a time could not keep it, and change them every three hours; it is not likely we shall be able to drive that cross cut until we have steam power. The tributaries at *Wheal Jenkin* are going on well; nothing wanting but more stamps; their take will be out next Saturday. What do you think of setting that pitch again? if so, we shall not be able to stamp any of *Wheal Prosper* work. It will take two months to stamp the work they have now broken; the wheel pit will be finished next week.

**SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINING COMPANY, January 30, 1836.**—I have only to report this week, that we are proceeding with our surface erections at the mine, such as building the engine-house, &c. &c., with all possible dispatch.

**PERRAN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY, February 1, 1836.**—Not having air sufficient for driving farther eastward on Mudge's lode, have put the men engaged in this level, to sink a shaft on the end, which shaft is about 36 fathoms east of the engine-shaft, and we expect to communicate with the adit end in a few days. The prospect in our levels are just as reported last week. The water in the engine-shaft is somewhat increased, and we have suspended the sinking for a few days, in order to erect a whim, or some other machinery to draw the stuff and water.

**REDMOOR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY, January 1, 1836.**—The prospects on Johnson's lode continue to improve, and it continues its size and regularity, in a hard as well as soft stratum of killas, the 10 fathoms level extending on it. East and west from the double shaft is very promising, producing fine stones of tin and copper ores. In sinking the engine-shaft below the 10 fathom level, we discovered embedded in beautiful killas, a layer of "clean," (porphyry) and on breaking some of the stones we find (although at some distance from the lodes) the fractures faced with tin ores and iron pyrites, indications very favourable to the produce of metals in the lodes we have to cut at a deeper level.

**BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY, February 1, 1836.**—The ground on Fagan's lode, west end, is just as last reported. The lode on the south part is from 12 to 18 inches big, a little improved, this appears to be the master-part of this lode going west. The ground on Fagan's lode, east end, is much the same as last reported; the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. big, and tinny. The ground on the middle lode, east end, is spare, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. big, producing some tolerable work; our pump-men are to-day fixing a penthouse in the engine-shaft, preparatory to their sinking below the 12 fathom level, which commences in the course of the week.

**TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, January 30 1836.**—We are at present preparing to drop a lift to the 35 fathom level. We found the shaft and levels in a very secure state at the 23 fathom level.

**ROCHE ROCK MINING COMPANY, February 1, 1836.**—The underground has become more favourable at the 60 fathom level, on the north lode east of the engine-shaft. The winze sinking from the 50 to the 60 fathom level, on the same lode, is still in very good tin ground. A winze has also been set to sink from the 30 to the 40 fathom level on the new lode. There is good tin ground in the bottom of the 30 fathom level. The tut work and tribute in the other parts of the mine continue to be regularly wrought.

For Continuation see page 50.

## FOREIGN MINES.

**IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY, Gongo Seco, Nov. 19, 1835.**—Since the date of our last on the 9th instant, we have extracted a little gold for the washing house from the bottom of the 34 fathom level, east of Lyon's shaft, the stuff from the other backs at work is brought up for stamping, and it continues to yield a little gold. The stuff from the 7 fathom level, formerly broken, which we are clearing at John's shaft, and that from the back of the same level east of Shore's shaft, and from the back of the 21 fathom level east and west of Aveline's continue to answer pretty well at the stamps. A rise has been completed to the 21 from the 27 side level east of Lyon's shaft; here we have a great quantity of stuff lying in the old workings, which we intend to clear away for stamping. We have recommenced driving the south cross cut in the 48 fathom level (the cross cut near the western extremity of that level) in order to prove the ground in that part; it is at present poor. We have also reopened the cross cut in the 41 fathom level south of Bayly's shaft, with an intention to prosecute our workings, and prove the ground further south, in that part; it is at present very wet and difficult to work. We have succeeded in driving the iron tube (mentioned in our last) through the ground between the 48 end and Skerrett's shaft; the water from the latter escapes through the tube, and the engine ceases to work. The Eliza wheel being now unoccupied, we propose to attach a set of stamps (say 20 heads) to the said wheel, in order to stamp the back of the lode, which still remains unbroken in the adjacent mountain (not that the erection of this 20 head stamps is in the least to interfere with that formerly proposed by us, and mentioned in our last), but the breaking of stuff for the stamps under consideration being surface work (it being on the back of the lode) we think that native labour might be procured, and the stuff supplied to the stamps with the assistance of a few of our negroes to carry it thereto, and two or three of our Cornish miners to feed and work it.

**TREGONING, HARRIS, COLLINS, BRAY, MANAGERS.**  
Gold Workings from July 1 to Nov. 18, inclusive, 361 lbs. 4 ozs. 16 dwt. 14 grs.

**COPIAPO MINING COMPANY, Feb. 2, 1836.**—Letters have been received from the Company's agents in Valparaiso up to the 4th of November last, announcing the ratification of the contract entered into for the purchase of the mines and estates at Copiapo, and that no difficulty would occur in the transfer of the said property to the party deputed to take charge of the same on behalf of the Company, whose arrival was expected early in November. The agent had commenced working the coast mines at Paposo, in the north part of Copiapo, where about 200 tons of ores had already been raised. These mines are expected to turn out exceedingly valuable, being only about 10 miles distant from the sea, and promising abundance of ores equal in richness to those of the Choco mine, with the advantage of plenty of pasture in the vicinity. A vessel was about to be chartered at Valparaiso for loading 200 tons of ores ready at the port of Copiapo.

**ST. JOHN DEL REY, Morro Velho, Nov. 3, 1835.**—I wrote you on the usual day, 23d ult., since which there is nothing new in any department. The monthly mining report states fully what has been during the last month, and what is in progress; the Luisa stamps are not yet at work, but it is trusted will do so to-morrow evening. The Vinagrado has presented nothing as yet, the hospital I have rather retarded by having determined on covering the floor, (the earth floor) with flooring tiles, this is now doing. Produce.—The amount this month, October, is 1915 oits 37 grs. we are, as Mr. Crickett states in his report, reserving as much as possible the stopes, pursuing, comparatively speaking, dead works, otherwise we could rather raise the produce.

**Nov. 13, 1835.**—Mine. The sinking and cutting round the eastern pillar have for some weeks past gone on very satisfactorily. The communication under the said pillar was made on the 7th, and the driving had been carried on in such a manner, that on holing, a large communication was made at once. This is much before the time estimated by the captains, the weather has favoured us. The consequence of this communication should be a rise in the produce, because it puts us in free communication with what is considered good stone, without having to cut away any poor ground to reach it. During this week our water has been very slack, which will partly account for the lowness of the produce. Mr. Crickett, who has had longer experience of the different qualities of stone of this lode than I have, has twice or thrice expressed his surprise that the produce has been so low, knowing the parts of the lode whence the stone was supplied; be that as it may, the produce ought in all probability to increase. In the Vinagrado, the progress is slow in consequence of the badness of the air, but there is nothing new. I never anticipated spending so much time in proving a piece of ground within 5 fathoms of the shaft, and I am nearly as far from the spot as when I began, and yet I suppose we have driven some 13 fathoms. The fact is, no one understands the nature of the Vinagrado lode. Heath, in his language, calls it a "great whirl of a thing," of a kindly looking gozzan, but which instead of being a lode or bed, appears to be a large "pipe" whose extent is yet unknown. If Heath's conjecture be correct, of course, it will form no junction with the Bahu lode. I feel more the delay in obtaining the desired information on this point, because it is with the party employed here that I intend to sink the shaft to the adit level, and drive towards the Bahu. In other respects every thing is going on well and in order, and Mr. F. H. Hocheder is busy in the alteration of the Warre stamps as you can desire.

**Half in the Tyrol, Jan. 14, 1836.**—Copy of a letter from Mr. J. C. Hocheder, addressed to the chairman of the St. John Del Rey Company. I mentioned to you when last in London that I had brought with me a parcel of Morro Velho, "schliche" which Mr. Herring and myself extracted from the refuse at large, and which we had repeatedly washed, in order to extract any particle of gold practicable by the batea, or, in fact, by any mechanical separation; and to ascertain by subsequent analysis whether any gold could be detected in this, I might call, super refuse of the schliche, which would be attributable to the pyrites only, either arising from a chemical combination of the gold with the former, or the gold being mechanically but extremely minutely disseminated in the pyrites. These schliche I have now here examined, and my expectations have been so greatly excited, that I doubted the correctness of my first result, and requested the Imperial assay master of this establishment, to make another assay, from which I saw with pleasure that he obtained a similar result, viz. 100 cwt. contain 15 loth (Austrian weight) of fine gold, (24 carats) when reducing this into English weight, the result stands thus: a ton of super refuse contains 1 524-1000 ounces troy of fine gold, 662-1000 ounces gold of English standard, and calculating it to the fineness of Morro Velho gold, (19 carats) the contents of the ton will be nearly 2 ounces troy. I do not remember the contents of fine gold per ton in the Morro Velho ores, i.e. which is obtained by the process of washing; but it would appear that the gold in the schliche of the refuse is so much more than that extracted by the canosa, that it would be highly interesting to give every attention to the future reduction and treatment of this refuse, and that these schliche, which hitherto go into the river and are lost, to be immediately collected. I shall feel obliged by your communicating the above observations to Mr. Herring, to whom I shall write as soon as possible, circumstantially on the subject. Our Tyrolean amalgamators will be unavailing for the reduction of this refuse schliche, as they can only extract the fine gold when applied at the stamps. The introduction of Mr. Herring's suggested apparatus will unquestionably be preferable, if the process of smelting should not be found the most effectual contrivance.

**BRAZILIAN COMPANY, St. Antonio, Nov. 19, 1835.**—Enclosed is original of Gold report, from the 8th to the 14th instant, both days inclusive. I am sorry to say that on the 17th one of the segments of the old wheel broke, and that it is necessary all should be made new. Expecting this, the timber has been in some time for the purpose, and but for press of other equally important work, would have been quite ready. As it is, I hope on Saturday night to again see it moving round.

**Gold Report.**—From the 8th Nov. to the 14th—9lbs. 7oz. 9dwt. 12grs.

## TIN BOUNDS.

"Their works," that is the Tinners "both Streame and Lode, lie either in Severall or Westrell—that is inclosed grounds or commons. In Severall, no man can search for Tyne, without leave first obtained from the Lord of the Soile; who, when a myne is found, may worke it wholly himselfe, or associate partners, or set it out at a ferme certaine; or leave it unwrought at his pleasure. In Westrell, it is lawful for any man to make triall of his fortune that way, provided that he acknowledge the Lord's right, by sharing out unto him a certaine part, which they call toll—a custome savouring more of indifference than the Tynners' Constitution in Devon, which enables them to digge for Tin in any man's ground inclosed, or unclosed—without licence, tribute, or satisfaction. Wherethrough it appeareth, that the law makers rather respected their own benefit than equite, the true touch of all lawes. The Westrell workers are reckoned amongst chaitels, and may passe by word or will. When a myne is found in any such place, the first discoverer ayemeth how farre it is likely to extend, and then at the four corners of his limited proportion, diggeth up three turves, and the like (if he list) on the sides—which they terme BOUNDERS and within that compass, every other man is restrained from searching. These bounds he is bound to renew once every yeare, as also in most places to bestow some time in working the myne—otherwise hee loseth this priviledge."—*Carew's Survey of Cornwall, 1602.*

A correspondent of the Cornwall Gazette makes the following remarks on this quotation: "From this extract it is evident that no tinner could be dispossessed of his mine in Westrell provided its bounds were renewed once a year, and he bestowed some time in working it; but it is equally clear that in Carew's days no one had the presumption, I may say the audacity, to lay claim to a certain portion of the tin that might be gotten out of a sett so bounded, as just described, unless it were worked by him, except the lord of the soil. It is not necessary for me to speak of the present state of the case as to Tin Bounds. The right assumed appears to be very questionable indeed; that it is very oppressive, also, is most obvious, inasmuch as the owners of Tin Mines, whose setts are bounded, have frequently to pay double dues; viz., generally one 15th part to the bounder, and a similar rate, or at least one 15th to the lord. Before I conclude I hope I may venture to congratulate my brother Tynners on the bright prospects which are opening before them. The Stannary Court will be revived with an accession to its ancient powers, and a speedy period put to all vexatious proceedings as to Duchy property by the passing of a Bill about to be brought into Parliament, under the express sanction and direction of his Majesty, touching its present possession."

## MARBLE.

It is impossible to give any classification of the stones which, from their beauty as well as their costliness, are adopted by architects as the proper ornaments for the interior of buildings. They are all known by the general term marble, but although they may all be brought to a fine polish, having a great hardness and firmness of texture, they differ from each other in structure and in colour, and are known by specific names; thus we have the Italian, Egyptian, and other marbles: the porphyry, statuary, and alabaster; but all possess common properties, though they differ in colour and in texture.

There are some defects in marbles, which diminish their beauty, and consequently their value, while at the same time they add to the difficulty of working them. When a marble has an excessive closeness of texture, which renders it hard to work, and apt to splinter, such as the thick marble of Namur, it is said to be rigid. Thready marble is that which is full of filaments, and may be compared to wood of a soft and cross grain; this defect renders it difficult to work or polish. Brittle marble is that which crumbles under the tool; such are the White Grecian and Pyrenean marbles. Terras marbles are those which have some places softer than others, or those in which the texture is not equal throughout its substance, such is the Languedoc marble. There are also two general defects common in marbles, and worthy of mention, which, increasing the difficulty of cutting and polishing, are well known to workmen; one they call *nauls*, which may be compared to the knot in wood, the other they call *emeri*, which is occasioned by a mixture of copper, or some other metal in the substance of the marble; this defect is common to white marbles, and knots to all.

A very fine collection of the British marbles is exhibited in the great room of the Society of Arts, among which will be found some equal in beauty to the finest Italian.—*Smeaton's Builder's Manual.*

## PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 4th FEBRUARY, 1836.

The two Houses of Parliament met this day, when His Majesty delivered the following Speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*  
"It is with much satisfaction that I again meet the great Council of the Nation assembled in Parliament. I am ever anxious to avail myself of your advice and assistance, and I rejoice that the present state of public affairs, both at home and abroad, is such as to permit you to proceed without delay or interruption to the calm examination of those measures which will be submitted to your consideration."

"I continue to receive from my Allies, and generally from all foreign Powers, assurances of their unaltered desire to cultivate with me those friendly relations which it is equally my wish to maintain with them; and the intimate union which happily subsists between this country and France, is a pledge to Europe for the continuance of the general peace."

"Desirous on all occasions to use my friendly endeavours to remove causes of disagreement between other Powers, I have offered my mediation in order to compose the difference which has arisen between France and the United States. This offer has been accepted by the King of the French; the answer of the President of the United States has not yet been received; but I entertain a confident hope that a misunderstanding between two nations so enlightened and high minded will be settled in a manner satisfactory to the feelings and consistent with the honour of both."

"I have still to lament the continuance of the civil contest in the northern provinces of Spain. The measures which I have taken, and the engagements into which I have entered, sufficiently prove my deep anxiety for its termination; and the prudent and vigorous conduct of the present Government of Spain inspires me with the hope that the authority of the Queen will soon be established in every part of her dominions, and that the Spanish nation, so long connected by friendship with Great Britain, will again enjoy the blessings of internal tranquillity and union."

"I have given directions that there shall be laid before you the treaty which I have concluded with the Queen of Spain for the suppression of the slave trade."

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*  
"I have directed the Estimates of the Year to be prepared and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with the strictest regard to a well-considered economy."

"The necessity of maintaining the maritime strength of the country, and of giving adequate protection to the extended commerce of my subjects, has occasioned some increase in the estimates of the naval branch of the public service."

"The state of the Commerce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom is highly satisfactory."

"I lament that any class of my subjects should still suffer distress; and the difficulties which continue to be felt in important branches of agriculture may deserve your inquiry, with the view of ascertaining whether there are any measures which Parliament can advantageously adopt for the alleviation of this pressure."

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*  
"I have not yet received the further report of the Commission appointed to consider the state of the several dioceses of England and Wales; but I have reason to believe that their recommendations upon most of the important subjects submitted to them are wisely prepared. They shall be laid before you without delay, and you will direct your early attention to the ecclesiastical establishment, with the intention of rendering it more efficient, for the holy purposes for which it has been instituted."

"Another subject which will naturally occupy you is the state of the tithe in England and Wales, and a measure will be submitted to you, having for its end the rendering this mode of providing for the clergy more fixed and certain, and calculated to relieve it from that fluctuation, and from those objections, to which it has hitherto been subject."

"The principles of toleration by which I have hitherto been guided



must render me desirous of removing any cause of offence or trouble to the consciences of any portion of my subjects, and I am therefore anxious that you should consider whether measures may not be framed which, whilst they remedy any grievances which affect those who dissent from the doctrine or discipline of the established church, will also be of general advantage to the whole body of the community.

"The speedy and satisfactory administration of justice is the first and most sacred duty of a Sovereign, and I earnestly recommend you to consider whether better provision may not be made for this great purpose in some of the departments of the law, and more particularly in the Court of Chancery.

"I trust that you will be able to effect a just settlement of the question of tithes in Ireland, upon such principles as will tend at length to establish harmony and peace in that country.

"You are already in possession of the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the municipal corporations in Ireland, and I entertain the hope that it will be in your power to apply to any defects and evils which may have been shown to exist in those institutions a remedy founded upon the same principles as those of the acts which have already passed for England and Scotland.

"A further report of the Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the poorer classes of my subjects in Ireland will speedily be laid before you. You will approach this subject with the caution due to its importance and difficulty, and the experience of the salutary effect already produced by the act for the amendment of the laws relating to the poor in England and Wales may in many respects assist your deliberations.

"I rely upon your prudence and wisdom, and upon your determination to maintain, as well as to amend, the laws and institutions of the country; and I commit these questions of domestic policy, to which I have deemed it my duty to direct your attention, into your hands, persuaded that you will so treat them as to increase the happiness and prosperity, by promoting the religion and morality of my people."

In the House of Lords the Address was moved by the Duke of Leinster and seconded by the Earl of Burlington, on which the Duke of Wellington moved an amendment in the following words:—"That being already in possession of the Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the Municipal Corporations in Ireland, we will proceed without delay to the consideration of any defects or evils which may have been shown to exist in these institutions, for the purpose of obviating them to ensure the impartial administration of justice."

The noble duke observed, it was possible that the same principles which applied to England and Scotland might not apply to Ireland; and he hoped that His Majesty's Ministers would agree to the amendment for the reasons he had assigned.

Lord Melbourne defended the course pursued by Ministers in the paragraph to which the noble Duke objected, he (Lord M.) would however say, that in fact there was no material difference between the words contained in the address originally, and those proposed to be inserted.

The Earl of Winchester declared his intention of supporting the amendment, which, however, he thought did not go far enough.

The Marquis of Lansdowne being impressed with the importance of coming, if possible, to an unanimous decision, proposed that his noble friend should agree to the amendment, on the express understanding that it should not preclude them from applying the principles alluded to in case it were considered expedient.

Lord Melbourne having acquiesced, the address, as amended, was agreed to.

In the House of Commons Sir J. Wrottesley moved and Mr. Parker of Sheffield seconded the address.

Sir R. Peel proposed an amendment similar to that carried in the House of Lords, upon which an animated debate took place.

Lord J. Russell defended the address in its original form, as did Lord Howick, who rebutted the charges made against the administration.

Lord Stanley declared his intention to support the amendment, if pressed to a division.

Lord Dudley Stuart in voting for the address regretted that all mention of Poland had been omitted. He was followed by Lord Palmerston, who contended there was no ground for this complaint.

Mr. O'Connell at some length vindicated the conduct of the Irish Government, and exclaimed against the injustice of refusing a full equality of rights to Ireland, and renewed the threat of repeal in case his expectations were not fully realized, to whom Mr. Shaw replied.

The amendment of Sir R. Peel was rejected.

On a division the numbers being, For the original Motion, 284; For the Amendment, 243; leaving a Majority of 41 in favour of Ministers.

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**Redruth Ticketing Paper.**—We have not received the Ticketing Paper of Sales of Ore in due course, which precludes us from furnishing our weekly table. We have made several enquiries, but cannot find that any copy has been received in town.

**Map of Cornwall.**—We are pleased to find the interest excited on this point from the numerous communications we have received, and have to assure our readers that if they do wait an extra week the time will not be lost.

**Accidents in Mines.**—In our next.

**Omissions.**—Several papers, amongst others, one on Spain from our correspondent F. G., Carn Breca—Captain Joe—Amicus—Proceedings of Geological Society—The Monthly Report of St. John del Rey—A Subscriber, cum multis aliis, will appear in our next.

**Parliamentary Intelligence.**—Press of matter has obliged us to postpone the insertion of yesterday's Parliamentary proceedings until next week. Nothing, however, of importance occurred.

**Mines' Institution.**—We have been favoured by the Rev. F. J. Hext, with several communications on this very interesting and, we may add, important subject, which shall meet with early attention. Our correspondent may rely on our zealous co-operation, although we fear that we shall not be able to find space in our columns to comply with his desires and our wishes.

We have received a letter from Wales, dated Frownhogg, which shall meet with attention.

Our Correspondent at St. Asaph shall hear from us by post. Will he send us the terms.

L. N. R.—Received and approved.

## THE MINING JOURNAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

LONDON, February 6, 1856.

In our present number will be found the reports of proceedings at meetings of two of the Companies formed for working mines abroad; and highly satisfactory to the shareholders, as to ourselves, must be the announcement, that their prospects, founded on present returns, are such as to enable the Directors to state, that they will, at an early day, be in a position to declare a dividend. This we shall hail with pleasure, for without offering an opinion on the advantages presented in our own country of working mines, or drawing any comparison, the very circumstance of a dividend is one of a gratifying nature, when we reflect on the many hundreds of thousands, we might say millions, which have been unprofitably expended in foreign climes.

It is a curious coincidence, that at both meetings the salaries of Directors appear to have formed the principal topic of discussion; and in this matter we might, from the remarks we have occasionally made, be considered as fully agreeing with the principle endeavoured to be established by some of the proprietors who took part in the discussion,—that "no salaries should be paid to the Directors, until returns were made." There is, however, a vast difference in the labours of Directors, and the labour, really, is at the time that the concern is unprofitable, for then it is that it requires all the energies and the attention of the Directors to bring it to a successful issue. When profits are being made, and the mine is doing its own work, it is all plain sailing. "A good bar, makes a good captain," is a Cornish saying; and not the less true according to the general acceptance; for where the mine is fortunate, the

captain must be an able man, and when labour and attention are less required; or, at least, in too many instances so considered.

We are not, nor were we ever, advocates for an unpaid direction. We have never found it to answer; and, indeed, as has been on many occasions forcibly observed; why are parties, who have a common interest with the shareholders at large—whose capital is embarked in like manner—whose station in society is such as to command confidence in their integrity and honour—and whose time is alike valuable with that of those whose interests are deputed to their care and responsibility;—why, we would ask, are gentlemen to be expected to give up their time, neglecting their own avocations, without some remuneration? It is, in our opinion, derogatory to proprietors, where they consent to receive labour on these terms:—and here we may observe, that there is a strong line to be drawn between the Direction formed for the management of foreign Companies, and those at home. The former having capitals from one hundred thousand pounds to one million, actually subscribed, the latter, in many instances, with a deposit of ten to forty shillings per share, with little care or responsibility attached to the office, or the duties to be performed; and it is to these latter that our remarks have heretofore been more particularly directed, from the disproportion which the salaries of the Directors bear in many instances to the labours of the office.

There are, however, abuses, sad abuses, we admit, and these we shall at all times unflinchingly expose; while it is for the Proprietors to keep a watchful eye on the formation of Boards of Directors, as to the number of which they are composed, and the aggregate amount of salary placed at their disposal; because we do believe that in many instances the work might be done, and ought to be done, by a sub-committee of three or five, who should receive remuneration, while the board might consist of a larger number as honorary members, or receiving a trifling sum for their attendance; whereas, in other instances, Companies are formed really to make offices, many Directors being found to be engaged in eight or ten different undertakings, and making directorships a business, and, of course, not an unprofitable one.

The assembling of Parliament this week forms subject for a portion of our columns in recording the proceedings of both Houses, which we have given very briefly. The measures likely to be brought forward have not escaped our attention, and we shall feel it our province to furnish reports more fully when the subject may be of national importance, or of interest to the scientific world. The progress made in the Committees of the several Railway Companies will be duly noticed; and indeed all matters which may refer to the objects for which the MINING JOURNAL was established;—not disregarding public measures, which will ever meet our attention.

We beg leave in again resuming our report of parliamentary proceedings however, to state, that no political bias or opinions will ever influence us, or be found in our columns; feeling fully satisfied, as we shall, if the measures adopted be of public good, and, we may add, more particularly, if conducive to the MINING INTERESTS.

We had occasion in our last Number to advert to the Merchants of Cornwall, and their practices. Unfortunately we appear not to have pleased them; but it is impossible to please all parties, and at the same time do justice. We find, from the observations of a valued Correspondent, that we omitted to draw the attention of our readers not only to the quality of articles supplied, but to weight and measure. We hazard not opinions or remarks on this or any other occasions on these subjects, for evidence at all times is before us; and we recommend Directors of newly formed Companies, to compare prices, and to have agents in whom the strictest confidence can be placed; for, while prices may be low, as our Correspondent justly observes, the measure or weight may be low too.

#### THE FUNDS.

##### CITY.—FRIDAY EVENING.

The operations in the English funds during the week have been of an unimportant character; a slight depression took place antecedent to the delivery of the King's Speech, since which they have, however, rallied, leaving off 90½ 91 for money, and 91 to 91½ for account.

The inactivity and general flatness of the English market has had its natural influence on the foreign funds, as well as the share market, which hardly offers any alteration worthy of observation. In Spanish bonds there has, however, been a fluctuation of 3 per cent. having declined from 49½ to 46½, the last price being 47½. This decline is to be attributed to the dissolution of the Cortes. The financial measures of M. Mendizabal are expected with considerable anxiety, both here and in Germany, where the bonds are held to a large extent. The defalcation of Lakeman has created considerable sensation in the Stock Exchange, arising from the decision of the committee declaring null all the transactions entered into, even in cases where the money had been received, as, if this principle be admitted, a new description of risk is created; whereas the transactions of the Stock Exchange are already enough beset with difficulty and hazard, and where confidence must necessarily be placed in the honour and integrity of the parties transacting business.

The Share Market, as already observed, is flat, the Railway Shares are not so much in demand, and the little excitement antecedent to the meeting of Parliament, appears to have been followed by doubts and fears, as to the success of some of the measures in passing through the House; while the reflecting portion of the public take into their consideration the fees of Counsel and the cost of witnesses, where an opposition is to be contemplated, not to advert to the excessive and unwarrantable parliamentary charges. Consols left off, as yesterday, at 90½ to 91 for money, and 91 to 91½ for the account. Exchequer Bills continue at 19s. to 21s. premium, and India Bonds at 3s. to 5s. premium.

In the foreign market the last price of Spanish Active was 47½ to 48; Deferred, 23½ to 24; Passive, 15½ to 16; Portuguese 5 per Cents., 83 to 84; Brazilian, 85 to 86; Colombian, 32½ to 33; and Dutch 2½ per Cents. 54½ to 55½.

London and Birmingham Railway Company, 58 to 60 premium; Brighton (Stevenson's), 9 to 10 premium; Croydon, 3 to 4½ premium; North Midland, 2 to 3 premium; and Great Western, 14½ to 15 premium.

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SWANSEA, Feb. 3.—The Standard continues to improve. Total Sale, 1844 twenty-one cwt.—Total Amount £16,813 17s.

CITY, 12 o'Clock.—Consols for Money 90½, 1—for Account 91, ½—New 3½ per Cents. 99½, ½—Bank Stock 215, 16—East India Stock 254, 5—Exchequer Bills 18, 20—East India Bonds 3, 5—Brazilian 5 per Cents. 83, ½—Portuguese 5 per Cents. 83, ½—Ditto, 3 per Cents. 52½, ½—Spanish 5 per Cents. 47½, ½—Deferred 23½, ½—Passive 15½, ½—Chilian 6 per Cents. 50, 51—Colombian 6 per Cents. 32½, ½—Mexican 6 per Cents. 37, 8—British Iron 38, 9—United Mexican 34, 4—London and Birmingham Railway 62, 4—Brighton (Stevenson's) 8½, 9½—Ditto (Gibbs') 4 discount—Blackwall 14, ½ premium—North Midland 2, 3 premium—Provincial Bank of Ireland 44, 5.

#### MISCELLANEA.

**Dreadful Explosion at Hetton Colliery.**—We extract the following account of a dreadful explosion which occurred on Thursday afternoon, at the Downs Pit, near Hetton, about eight miles from Bishop Wearmouth, from the columns of the *Sunderland Herald*:—"Sixteen men and boys have fallen victims, and five others have been brought to bank, dreadfully scorched, with scarcely any probability of their surviving. It is impossible to assign any satisfactory reason for such an event. Upwards of one hundred persons were employed in the pit at the time it occurred, but owing to the accident being confined to one of the workings, the number of the victims was less than might have been expected. It is impossible to give an adequate description of the consternation that spread like lightning through the dwellings of the neighbouring population on hearing the melancholy tidings; crowds were to be seen hurrying to the pit mouth, anxious to ascertain whether amongst those that cast their eyes on their comrades, and earnestly asked for the cooling draught, were to be found some relation, who, recognising the face they were about to leave for ever, would stretch out his hand, half consumed by the devouring element, and gently press upon them a last farewell. The sight was, indeed, beyond description. We visited the spot last evening. The whole of the sufferers were brought out, and a melancholy spectacle they presented. Two brothers, Richard and Thomas Finlay, were found locked in each other's arms, and lying as if in a profound sleep. A placid smile played upon their cheeks, and seemed as if lingering to soothe the conflict of mental agony which agitated the breast of those they had left behind them. These unfortunate individuals had always borne an excellent character, and had endeared themselves to a wide circle of friends, by the most exemplary virtue. Robinson Harland, the only support of his mother, an aged widow, is severely burnt in the back, the arms, and the upper part of the face. In attempting to screen his face, his arms and sides were dreadfully scorched. John Walton, a youth aged 14 years, is also much burnt. His face and the upper part of his body is completely calcined. It is impossible he can survive many days. With him a tender mother will lose an affectionate and dutiful child, the only support and comfort of her declining years. Edward Dods, John Richardson, and William Ward, are also very seriously burnt. It would be improper to make any remarks upon the affair as it at present stands. No blame, we understand, can be attached to the overmen, though slight explosions have occurred at intervals for some time.

**Iron Ore.**—The inhabitants of Dunster, Minehead, Timbercombe, and Wootton Courtney, are much benefitted by the discovery of some very valuable red iron ore. Mr. Crawshaw, of Merthyr, has become the purchaser, by which means many labourers are employed, besides an immense number of carts to convey it to Minehead, to be shipped for Cardiff.—*Taunton Courier*.

**Important Geological Discovery.**—At the last meeting of the Glasgow Philosophical Society, a most interesting petrification was exhibited by the Rev. N. Paterson, who had discovered it in the coal strata at Dalnarnock, in this neighbourhood, at a depth of five hundred feet under the surface. It was an insect, a species of fly, petrified simultaneously with a stem of one of the plants of the coal formation, the *Calamites Dubius*, to which it is attached. This is the first discovery of an individual of the insect tribe in the early formations, and the specimen is, therefore, unique of its kind. It is thought to be an extinct species of the Genus *Limnobia*.—*Glasgow Constitutional*.

**Menai Bridge.**—We have seen a letter from a gentleman of distinction, who witnessed the effects of the gale of Saturday last upon the Menai Bridge. He says that the gale was far more violent than any to which it had before been exposed. The roadway rose full eight feet in one part, while it sunk as much in another, and although the gale lasted twelve hours, the damage done was very trifling, a few suspended rods and cross rods only having been broken. There was a considerable undulation on the bridge for days after the gale, but it was perfectly steady and uniform.—*Observer*.

**The Natural Philosopher.**—Mr. William Martin, of Walsend, in the county of Northumberland, "Anti-Newtonian Philosopher, Lecturer on the true system of Astronomy, and Poet," has just completed a new safety-lamp, which, he affirms, excels those of Sir Humphrey Davy, Stephenson, and others, and has determined to forward it to the Committee on Accidents in coal mines, at the ensuing meeting of Parliament.—*Sunderland Herald*.

**Light produced by Friction and Crystallization.**—The light emitted during the etritition of some substances, such as quartz, has been attributed to the intense heat which is produced by the friction; a temperature sufficient, as is well known, to actually fuse the abraded particles. But how are we to account for the luminous appearance of loaf sugar, or of tartaric acid, when broken—is the light electrical? We can scarcely suppose it to be so, when wet crystals of sulphate of potash are rendered luminous by being shaken in a phial. Light is likewise emitted during the spontaneous fracture of crystals in the act of crystallizing. If three or four gallons of a hot solution of sulphate of soda be decomposed by carbonate of potash, and the whole set aside in a dark place, during the crystallization of the sulphate of potash on the surface of the liquor, the scintillations are so brilliant as to resemble particles of gunpowder, ignited by being thinly scattered upon a surface of heated iron.—*The Analyst*.

**Black Damp in Mines.**—"The black damp," asked a member of the Accidents in Mines Committee, of Mr. John Roberts, "always comes on after an explosion, does it not?" His answer is, "Gas of a similar nature does, but it is not black damp; the term that the miners give the air which comes after explosion is 'burnt sulphur'; it goes by the name of sulphur, as the fire-damp does with some people. Black damp is free from taste or smell, and generally more pernicious than the burnt air. The properties of black damp vary very much indeed; in some mines the men may work for a year in them, though at the same time they can scarcely keep a light; frequently they cannot keep a light at all in them; sometimes it is so abundant, that in the course of one hour thousands of yards of space are filled with this gas. In parts of a mine strongly ventilated I have seen black damp close by the air-course, when it has been travelling so rapidly that the workmen could scarcely keep a candle in. A workman accidentally placing his head not more than a yard from the free current would be very likely to fall a victim to it, if not immediately removed." (By the black damp the witness, in answer to another question, says, was meant "carbonic acid gas.")

**Singular and very fortunate circumstance.**—"A husbandman in the neighbourhood of Montivilliers, found, six weeks ago, while labouring in his field, a vase of dirty metal, which he took for lead; after having rubbed it with wet earth, he carried it home with him, and on the following day he sold it to a strolling brazier for half-a-dozen of pewter spoons, thinking that he had made an excellent bargain, the brazier, at the same time, believing that he had purchased a copper vessel washed with silver. Finding, from the form of the vase and its bulk, a difficulty in placing it in his scuttle, he bent it, by repeated blows of the hammer, and then continued his route through Dieppe, towards the north. Having arrived at Boulogne, he put up at an inn, hung up his baggage, and began to make preparations for tinning the stew-pans of the hotel, which had been entrusted to his care. An Englishman present perceiving, in the midst of this kitchen tackle, the deformed vase, took it up in his hand, examined it with as much attention as surprise, and at length agreed to give the brazier the sum of five francs for it. Taking it up stairs with him, he recognized in the bargain which he had just made an antique cup, of pure silver, ornamented with figures in bas-relief, and of the most exquisite workmanship. The blows of the hammer had very slightly damaged it. He took his treasure to London, a goldsmith restored it to its original form, and a member of the British Parliament, a great lover of antiquities, purchased it of its fortunate possessor for 15,000 francs."—*La Revue du Havre*.



## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

## INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

At a meeting held on Tuesday evening, James Walker, Esq. president, in the chair; after the preliminary business of reading the report of the last night's proceedings, receiving some presents, and returning thanks to the donors, and balloting for and admitting some new members; a paper was read by the secretary, written by Mr. G. Smith, resident engineer of the Leeds and Selby railway, on the ventilation of tunnels, stating, "That the tunnel on this railway commences at Selby, and is half a mile long, the inclination being from Leeds downwards to Selby; that engines are very differently circumstanced, according to the direction in which they are travelling; that his observations refer exclusively to an ascending one; that in this case the engine has to encounter many difficulties, from the ascent from the fire being weak, and the steam not being fully up; that all these points are in favour of the engine coming in the contrary direction; that the fires are generally made of mixed coke and coal, the coal being added to light the coke; that the fire burns clear in about five minutes; that the smoke travels at the rate of three or four miles an hour, but much of it escapes through the vents made for that purpose, and part is mixed with, and carried off by the steam at the mouth of the tunnel; that previous to the construction of this tunnel, inconvenience was apprehended from the smell of the smoke; that very little is felt, for the smoke seldom descends so low as the heads of the passengers, before the train has passed it; that the coke burns with very little smoke, and that the steam ascends, and is in great part condensed by the cold walls; that his observations were made under favourable circumstances to prove these facts, as the causes operating to produce inconvenience would have had less effect, if the tunnel had been at a greater distance from the commencement of the journey. That the darkness of the tunnels had been considered an evil, and attempts had been made to illuminate them, by reflectors fixed on the walls; these have not answered the purpose, for part of the rays of light are absorbed by the walls, others are dispersed by the rough surface of the walls, and those that do strike the eye come so obliquely, that they are unfit for distinct vision; and, besides, the eye has not time, during the passage, to accommodate itself to the change of light." Some specimens were then exhibited of decayed wood taken from the old wooden pier at Bridlington harbour, Yorkshire, and an extract was read from a paper of Mr. Smeaton on the subject. It stated, "That the harbour being well situated, has been upheld, though at great expense. The timber continually decays, and must necessarily be repaired with wood, since if the injured parts should, at any time, be replaced with stone, these would absorb all the funds; and as decay is constantly going on, other parts would, in the meantime, be totally destroyed. That this consideration induced particular attention to the causes of decay in the wood, and on minute examination, it was found that it was destroyed by a small worm, of a white soft substance, resembling a small maggot. Its figure could not be discerned by the naked eye, but when viewed through a microscope, it appeared all white, with the exception of one small black spot. No traces of any dental could be traced, from whence it was conjectured that it must make its way by the emission of some corrosive fluid. That this worm eats through the wood, not longitudinally, like the common ship-worm, but transversely, or rather obliquely; that it leaves the wood through which it has passed perfectly rotten; that this part is then washed away by the water, and consequently the worm is generally found about 4 of an inch below the surface; that it is ascertained to eat through a 3 inch oak plank in eight years, and through a fir plank in a much shorter time; that this animal cannot live, except under the influence of the tide, for the wood covered by the sand, and that above high water mark, are never attacked by it. Mr. Smeaton proposed to resist this animal, by filling up the spaces between the planks with blocks of wood, embedded in tar, stopping at the same time all the seams with tar, and covering the parts exposed to the water with iron nails. The chairman observed, "That these nails need not be driven very close to each other, as they form a coat of rust about the heads, that is as good a defence as the lead itself."

Mr. Woolfe, well known for his improvements in steam engines, who was present, then entered into a conversation with the president, relative to the enormous quantity of water reported to have been raised by steam engines in the Cornish mines. Mr. Woolfe said, that he did not doubt that sixty-six millions of gallons had been raised with one bushel of coals; and he had no reason to doubt the statement, that 125 millions had been raised by one engine, with that quantity of fuel; that the bucket had been laid aside, and the plunger alone used there, for the last thirty or forty years. That the double cylinder is not used; that the work of the engine depends on the fire, more than on the construction of the boiler, that the engines generally used are of double the power absolutely necessary; that they are worked on the expansive system, and are shut off, for the most part, at one-tenth or one-twelfth of the length of the cylinder; that a cylinder of 12 feet will be shut off at one foot; that the coal is not better in Cornwall than in London; that the results were more favourable to the engine when worked fast than slow, as there was then less waste. That results taken from short experiments should be very cautiously received; that he would not himself depend on any from less than three or four days working. Mr. Simpson said that the engines at the Chelsea water-works raise only thirty millions of gallons per bushel of coals; but that high pressure engines are not used there, on account of the great prejudice existing against them in London. Mr. Woolfe promised to attend the next meeting, which gave universal satisfaction.

## BRAZILIAN COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 2d inst., at one o'clock, pursuant to advertisement, to receive a report on the proceedings of the Company, and to take into consideration the remuneration of the directors, in accordance with a resolution passed at the preceding meeting;

## R. HATHORN, Esq. in the Chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting having been read, the Secretary proceeded to read the report of the directors, and a statement of the accounts, which will be found subjoined.

Mr. Murdoch congratulated the proprietors upon the improved state of the affairs of the Company, which he considered was mainly to be attributed to the judicious arrangements of the directors, and to the skill and management of Capt. Cotesworth. He begged to move that the report be received, printed, and circulated, together with the appendix, which resolution was unanimously carried.

The Chairman then stated, that conformably with the advertisement, the shareholders would have now to consider the amount to be paid as remuneration to the directors. This subject had been mentioned at the last general meeting, but as notice had not been duly given in the advertisement convening that meeting, the question could not then be entertained, and was therefore, with the assent of the proprietors present, postponed until the present meeting, when the same was to be fully discussed and determined upon.

Mr. Murdoch then rose. He felt much pleasure in moving a scale of remuneration to the gentlemen who had so ably conducted the affairs of the Company; it would have been highly gratifying to him to have proposed that the remuneration should be antedated from the commencement of the concern in 1833, but he understood the directors had determined not to accept salaries for their labours previously to the beginning of 1835, thus giving to the proprietors gratuitously 15 months of laborious and skillful exertion. He thought they were entitled to the thanks of the shareholders for this act of liberality, and also for the perseverance they had manifested in bringing about the successful issue to which the undertaking had been brought. He would not detain the meeting further than to read the proposition which he had to submit for their approval, viz. that £2000. be appropriated annually to the directors, viz. the chairman £500., deputy chairman, £200., and each of the other directors £1500.

The resolution having been seconded, Mr. H. Wheeler, on moving an amendment that the question be adjourned for six months, (when the affairs of the Company would have more fully developed themselves) expressed at the same time his acknowledgments of the obligations under which he considered the proprietors were to the board of directors for the services they had rendered.

Mr. J. Ray, observing upon the proposed postponement of the subject, thought it most unreasonable to ask 7 or 8 gentlemen to undertake the management of their concerns without remuneration, and who had incurred responsibilities on behalf of the proprietors, while the prospects of the Company were such, that if the produce now obtained be continuous, the result must be the early declaration of a dividend; and it was highly

satisfactory to find that the expenses abroad had been reduced. He fully agreed with the original motion.

The Chairman, in remarking on the duties which the directors had imposed on them, and which they had cheerfully performed, stated, that with respect to the mine, three quarters of a pound per day of gold was estimated to cover all the cost, the produce being now one pound and a half, so that a dividend might reasonably be calculated upon at an early period.

## After some further observations from Mr. Wheeler.

Mr. R. Cotesworth (a director) rose to express the opinions he individually entertained on the subject of the amendment, which he could not but designate as an ungracious proceeding. The subject had been mooted at the meeting held in January, 1835, but which could not then be determined, from a want of formality in the advertisement, although having been discussed, it was then understood that the salaries should commence from that day, although the measure could not be carried officially until the present meeting, still such was the understanding between the board of directors and the proprietors present. If (continued the worthy director) this question be again postponed, may not a similar result be the consequence—a further postponement. He was fully aware, looking round the room, that there were many new proprietors present, who were no party to the understanding which existed at the preceding meeting, and it was therefore reasonable for him to conclude that such might be the case this time six months.

A general discussion took place, in which comparisons were made with the scale proposed, and the salaries paid to directors of other companies, when one worthy proprietor observed—"that the fine spirit of reform which was displaying itself so beneficially throughout the land" should have its influence over all public bodies like the present; he therefore cheerfully supported the amendment.

A proposition was made, that the salaries should be in the aggregate £7000., while another proprietor suggested the amount should be £10000. The Chairman here stated, that he had an important communication to make to the meeting, but so much time having been taken up with the present discussion, he must necessarily postpone it, but that an early meeting would be called on the subject.

A proprietor then moved, that as an early opportunity would be presented for determining on the proposition before the meeting, that the question be deferred until such meeting be held.

Mr. Murdoch, after some observations, withdrew his motion, when thanks having been voted to Capt. Cotesworth, as also to the Chairman and Directors, the meeting adjourned.

## REPORT.

The marked improvement in the situation and prospects of the Company, since the last general meeting, is a subject of high gratification to the Directors, and on which they sincerely congratulate the Shareholders. This improvement would have taken place at an earlier period, but for the continued difficulty in procuring labourers, which was alluded to in the last report, as the chief obstacle then existing to a full development of the capabilities of the mines. The Directors, however, have the satisfaction to state that a considerable addition to the number has been lately obtained, leaving in fact but few wanting to complete the force estimated by Captain Cotesworth, as requisite.

It was mentioned in the last report that the chief object, which Captain Cotesworth had in view, and to which he was principally directing the force under his command, was to arrive at the old western workings under the great rubbish shaft. After attempting this for some time unsuccessfully by driving a level from the north-west end of the *Olho Major*, he determined to change his plan, and to endeavour to reach the desired spot by clearing away the mass of rubbish that lay over it. The event proves this to have been a most fortunate determination.

After sinking a short distance, part of the old machinery and some human bones were discovered, which tended to prove the truth of the current reports, that an accident had interrupted the former workings, and that the ground had been since untouched.

Captain Cotesworth availed himself of the information of an old man who had been superintendent at the time the accident happened, and who stated that when the ground fell in they were at work upon three *Olhos*, to which he gave the following names: No. 1, *Mata me embora*, No. 2, *Jacara*, and No. 3, *Ouro Fino*. He described them to have been all rich, and, so far as the two former have been hitherto explored, the result fully justifies this description. The *Ouro Fino* had not yet been reached.

After the rubbish had been sufficiently cleared, samples were taken from the lode, commencing eastward at the *Olho Minor*, and extending westward to the *Olho Jacara*. This was an operation requiring much time and attention, 61 samples having been taken from different parts of the lode. The result is fully detailed in the mining captains' report of May 4, 1835, and cannot but be considered as holding out very flattering prospects.

The actual gold return, since the western workings have been arrived at, is highly satisfactory, particularly when the small number of stamps hitherto employed is considered. Till the 17th of May only one mill of 10 heads was at work. On that day a second mill, also of 10 heads, was completed, but it was not until the 25th of May that both mills were in operation. From that day to the 7th of November, the latest date to which the return has been received, a period of 167 days, the produce of gold has been 155 lb., and it is gratifying to remark the recent improvement, the last return for 21 days being 28 lb. 10 oz. The total quantity of gold raised up to the 7th of November, was 200 lb. Of this, 100 lb. have arrived in London, and the gold, having been very carefully assayed, proves, after refining, to be of the value of £42 15s. per lb. A second remittance of 100 lb. may be expected by the next or subsequent packet. A duty of 5 per cent. only is paid to the Brazilian government.

Captain Cotesworth was using every exertion to have two additional sets of stamps completed, and he states that he had no doubt of keeping them employed. This will increase the stamp heads to 10, being double the number hitherto at work, and a corresponding addition to the produce of gold may therefore be confidently expected. Several auxiliary works were in progress tending to facilitate the mining operations, particularly a powerful water wheel for draining the mine, which, when completed, will supersede the manual labour of about 30 men, hitherto employed in pumping, and who will in future be added to the mining force. By the end of the past year it was expected that the mine would be in complete working order. It appears by the last mining report, that the north-west end, which had narrowed considerably, was again increasing in size. It is well known, that the alternate narrowing and widening of lodes, is a common occurrence in mines; and as the walls of the lode continued quite distinct, no doubt was entertained of its opening out again to the same width as before.

It had been deemed advisable to suspend driving on the north-west end deep level, and also sinking on the *Jacara* or engine shaft, until the water wheel should be at work, apprehensions being entertained that the water might become too powerful for the machinery then in use. The operations in the other western workings however continued uninterrupted, and the lode in the slopes presented even a more promising appearance than hitherto, shewing a decided improvement in value, and not decreasing in size downwards. Towards the end of August, a vein or shoot of gold was discovered, and which, being reached in October, was found to continue in depth, and proved exceedingly rich.

Mr. Steigenberger in his report of 4th of September, alludes to an opinion prevalent in Brazil, that the mines in that country cease to be rich when beyond a depth of 20 to 30 fathoms, bearing in this respect no analogy to the mines of Europe, which generally increase in richness as a depth of from 50 to 100 fathoms. He adds, however, that there is no indication in the lodes of Brazil to authorize such an opinion, nor is he aware that the point has, in any one instance, been ascertained; his own opinion being that the mines have been abandoned too soon, either from the want of skill to drain them, or of capital to bear the expense of sinking to a greater depth. The set of the lowest workings of Cata Branca being already at one point of the depth of about 40 fathoms, and increasing in richness, seems to refute the current opinion alluded to; and Mr. Steigenberger says, that the lode is, to all appearance, as likely to continue as it ever was, and he sees no just ground why a fear should be entertained of its not doing so, judging from the mines both of Europe and Mexico.

The mining force having been almost exclusively directed to the western workings at Cata Branca, the operations at other parts have not been continued to any extent, and possess comparatively little interest. At Arcades a small vein was discovered, which proved exceedingly rich, but soon again disappeared. Towards the end of November, 1834, the detachment at work there was withdrawn, it having been considered better, while the force was so limited, to apply it where labour was likely to be productive of more immediate benefit, and to resume that speculation when men

could be obtained without cramping the operations at Cata Branca. The mining captains say, in their report for November, 1834, "Our opinion remains unaltered with respect to the propriety of the further trial of that property (Arcades), what has been hitherto done being insufficient to allow of any conclusion as to its value, or to weaken the favourable impressions which led us to recommend its examination."

It will be remembered that Captain Cotesworth, in a letter of the 4th of August, 1834, appended to the last report, stated that the owner of the estate of Sumidouro, adjoining to Cata Branca, had established a legal claim to half of the water of the latter property. Although the inconvenience resulting from this might have been in some degree obviated, Captain Cotesworth was apprehensive of many difficulties, which could only be effectually removed by a purchase of the Sumidouro estate, and the possession by the Company of the whole of the water. The Directors are happy to state that this important object has been attained, the purchase having been effected for Rs. 3,000, (£486. 1s. 3d.) which they consider a very moderate price. This estate has formerly produced gold, and will deserve at some future time a more particular examination. Captain Cotesworth has also recently purchased for about £150 two neighbouring timber estates, one containing three distinct woods, so that the Company now possess, within half a mile of Cata Branca, as much timber as in all probability will ever be required for mining purposes, or for making charcoal, and also some of the best pastures in the neighbourhood. This purchase will likewise cause a considerable saving in the expense hitherto incurred by the draft of timber from a greater distance. The Company's establishment consisted by the last accounts of 33 Europeans, 153 Negroes, and 55 Negresses and children. Captain Cotesworth continues to speak in favourable terms of the conduct of all. The Directors have always felt a deep interest in the welfare of the negroes belonging to the Company, and they failed not to express to Captain Cotesworth, on his becoming chief superintendent of the Company, their anxious wish that every attention should be paid to their comfort and happiness, and every possible means adopted to ameliorate their condition. The Directors are happy to add that he has devoted much attention to this important object, and has always evinced the utmost anxiety to second their wishes. The mining Captain Treweek was discharged in August last, in compliance with his own wish. Mr. Steigenberger's engagement having expired, he also has quitted the service of the Company. The Directors have engaged Mr. Jesse Sloggett, Purser in the Royal Navy, who sailed for Rio de Janeiro in December, and they are in treaty with a mining captain in Cornwall. A considerable number of emigrants from Fayal having lately arrived at Rio de Janeiro, the agents of the Company there have engaged six at very moderate wages, to proceed as labourers to Cata Branca. It is expected that they will prove very useful hands, and the agents say that they can procure any additional number that may be required.

The Directors beg to lay before the Shareholders a statement of the accounts of the Company to the present time. A further call of £1 per share was made in August last, in order to provide for the drafts of the agents at Rio de Janeiro against their purchases of stock, which are now very nearly completed. The payments in future may therefore be expected to be confined almost entirely to the current annual expenses, in which Captain Cotesworth anticipates a considerable reduction. A vacancy has occurred in the direction of the Company by the recent much lamented death of the BARON DE SAMPAIO, an event, to which his co-Directors cannot advert without feelings of extreme pain and regret. It is proposed that the vacancy thus occasioned be not filled up, but that the management of the affairs of the Company be in future confided to the seven remaining Directors. No appointment of auditors of the accounts of the Company has been hitherto made, but the Directors conceiving that such appointment will be satisfactory to the Shareholders, beg to propose that JOHN PETER DARTHEZ, JUN., Esq. and CHARLES GONNE, Esq. be elected auditors.

The Directors have much pleasure in stating that their reliance in Captain Cotesworth's good management continues undiminished, and that they consider the Shareholders under the greatest obligations to him for his indefatigable zeal and unremitting exertions to promote their interest. It only remains for the Directors to assure the Shareholders of a continuance of that diligence, which the trust reposed in them so justly merits; and to express their confident hopes that the time is not now far distant when the sanguine expectations which they have always entertained of a successful result to the undertaking will be realized.

## The following Statement of the Accounts from its formation in September 1833 to January 1835, was submitted to the Meeting.

To cost of Cata Branca, Arcades, and St. Antonio	£15,739 13 4	
Sumidouro Estate	486 1 3	
Ditto Wood	155 15 8	
		£16,401 10 3
Bills drawn by Mr. Moray, for expenses	2,750 0 0	
Cost of Stock, Machinery, Stores, &c., existing	36,500 13 0	
Outfits, Travelling Expenses, &c.	1,573 13 6	
Wages, and General Expenditure	93,863 4 11	
Less Acceptances not due	1,320 16 9	
		92,542 8 0
Instalments on 55 Forfeited Shares	275 0 0	
One share mislaid	12 0 0	
		287 0 0
To Balance		709 18 4
		£93,009 17 10
By Instalments of £6 10s. on £10,000 Shares	£65,000 0 0	
Less Instalments still due	175 0 0	
		£64,825 0 0
By Interest		127 17 10
		£64,952 17 10
By Balance of Cash, Assets	799 18 4	
Instalments and Forfeited Shares	486 1 3	
Proceeds of 100 lbs. 9 oz. 14 dwts. 8 grs. gold, less charges thereon	4,853 5 0	
Estimated value of 100 lbs. more of Gold expected	8,830 0 0	
Deduct Payments and Acceptances coming due	9,100 15 4	
		5,973 5 11
Available Assets		£6,985 12 3

## COLOMBIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of this Association was held on Wednesday last, at the office of the Association, pursuant to advertisement, J. D. POWERS, Esq. in the Chair.

The Secretary having read the advertisement convening the meeting, the minutes of the last general annual meeting, and also the minutes of a special meeting held on the 19th of July last,

The Chairman said, that it would be unnecessary to read the report, inasmuch as it had, according to the invariable practice of that Company, been printed, and sent to every proprietor antecedent to the meeting. He observed, however, that since the printing of the report, advice had been received, by way of New York, up to the 10th November, which were entered upon the minutes of the Association, (which will be found in the Mining Journal of 30th ultimo.) The Chairman further stated, that it was the intention of the Directors ultimately to reduce the number to seven. That one gentleman had retired from ill health, and that it was not intended to supply his place in the direction. He observed that it was usual for three Directors to retire from office annually, but who were eligible to be re-elected; and it was therefore necessary to take the sense of the Company respecting the re-election or otherwise of those gentlemen, (with the omission of Mr. Smith) whose functions, as Directors, had that day ceased, and submitted to the meeting resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, declaring Mr. MacDonnell and Mr. Wilkins to be re-elected as Directors, and Mr. S. Donaldson, and Mr. Ewhank, as Auditors for the ensuing year. The Chairman, after stating that the month of February was considered a very unfavourable period for convening the general annual meeting, as it was deemed desirable, if possible, to lay before the proprietors a statement of the foreign agents up to the end of the year, intimated that some alteration would be requisite in the deed of settlement, to effect which it would be necessary to call a special general meeting of the proprietors, of which due publicity would be given. He said, that in future he thought the annual meeting should be held in the month of June. However, at a very early period the sense of the proprietors would be taken upon that subject; and, in conclusion, stated that he was happy to add, that in a few months the Directors expected to be able to declare a dividend.

The Chairman having resumed his seat, Mr. Hardy said, that he was anxious to obtain information upon some statements, which, after a careful examination of the report, appeared to him unsatisfactory, although he might probably have taken an erroneous view of the concern. He was, however,



quite sure, from the knowledge he had of the gentlemen constituting the direction, and from the personal respect he entertained for some of them individually, that the affairs of the Association could not be under better guidance; and he wished them distinctly to understand, that he disclaimed, directly or indirectly, any intention to cast a shadow of reflection to the prejudice of any gentleman present. It might be thought ungracious in him who had entered the Association upon very different terms from that of many present, (he had paid £15 for his shares, many others had paid £50) to make objections; but he was sure the Directors would not be disinclined to supply such information as might correct his views, if erroneous, respecting the affairs of the Company. Mr. Hardy then entered into some detail respecting the financial concerns of the Company, and after comparing the expenditure abroad with that at home, said he could not help feeling, that the expenditure was very disproportionate to the income or prospects. He certainly was not aware of the time or labour required of the Directors, but he thought, that as no benefit had yet accrued to the proprietors, £1140 per annum was rather too high. He would not object to the salary, or to the number of Directors, (if the number were requisite) provided the proprietors were receiving any advantages, and could have wished the payment of salaries to be postponed. It would be recollected, that no more money could be called for, and that they had, to use a common expression, "gone the length of their tether." He would therefore recommend to the Directors a diminution of their salaries.

The Chairman explained very satisfactorily the particulars of the accounts. He added, that the number of the directors had been already reduced, and that they at present were receiving only one half the salary to which they were entitled.

A proprietor then stated that he was one of those who had paid the whole amount on his shares; that he represented others, and knew many more who were similarly circumstanced, and he could assure the Company that no dissatisfaction prevailed respecting the expenditure or management of the concern; indeed, they were surprised that so small a sum as £13000, included the whole expenses of office, salaries, postages, &c. He thought it a moderate, rather than an extravagant demand, and observed that the directors could not be expected to act without remuneration, nor did he think the Company had any just reason to complain.

The Chairman having again referred to the last accounts, and explained them—

Mr. Hardy said, that the explanation, was perfectly satisfactory. To prove the sincerity of his remark, Mr. Hardy begged to propose to the proprietors a resolution expressing the thanks of the Company to the Directors for the very able manner in which they had conducted the concern during the past year, and to assure them that the proprietors felt the fullest confidence in the continuance of their exertions for the future.

The Chairman having returned thanks, and after some desultory conversation respecting St. Anne and Pampeluna, the meeting adjourned.

The following is the substance of the Report and Accounts submitted to the Meeting:—

## REPORT.

Since the last Annual Report was presented, the Directors have addressed three circular letters to the proprietors, viz. on the 19th of March, the 18th of June, and 12th of December, communicating information of the progress of the Company's concerns. They have now to present a summary of the proceedings of the past year.

## VEGA DE SUPIA DISTRICT.

The advancement of the proceedings of the Company's establishment in this district will be best seen by the following comparative statement of the proceedings of the years ending respectively the 30th of September, 1834 and 1835:—

	1834.	1835.
Ore raised.....Tons	5,940	10,205
Average number of Miners employed per month ..	120	137
Ore stamped.....Tons	5,611 1/4	11,043
Gold obtained, in pounds troy .....	417 1/2	745 1/2
Net proceeds at Bogota, in dollars .....	97,309	174,870
Cost, in dollars .....	148,493	133,183

From this it will be seen, that with an increase in the mining force of only fifteen per cent. there has been an increase in the quantity of ore raised of 75 per cent.; and that, while the cost of the establishment in 1835 has been only about \$5000 more than in 1834, there has been an increase in the value of the returns of \$77,561 about 78 per cent.

The following table will show the cost and returns of the establishment for the year ending 30th September, 1835:—

Statement of Cost and Returns of the Vega de Supia District, from the 1st October, 1834, to the 30th September, 1835:—Superintendent's cost, £22,311 10s. 11d.; Agent's cost, £2,443 10s. 6d.; Salaries and wages paid in England, £10,614 10s. 11d.; Cost of English materials consumed in the Mine, £7,813 10s. 6d.; Total, £53,183 10s. 6d. Returns.—Gold obtained, 745 1/2 lbs. 10s. 11d.; Net proceeds at Bogota, £174,870 10s. 11d. 2 1/2 reals. This establishment, it appears, therefore, has left a profit in that year of \$21,687. Although it is satisfactory to see the establishment in a state of profit, the amount of this profit has fallen very far short of what it would have been if the stamping mills had been kept fully supplied with ore.

The mine never fails in its sources of supply, but there has been a want of adequate mining force during a considerable part of last year. It has been for a long time past the earnest desire of the directors to bring forward the native population, and to make the establishment as independent of European labour as might be practicable; but they found it however necessary, during the past year, to strengthen the English mining force.

Ten miners and three timbermen, sent out by the directors in February last, reached the establishment in August, and commenced their labours in September. A village has also been formed by the Company in the immediate neighbourhood of the establishment, which has led to the more regular location and increase of native miners, to the great advantage of the concern.

Extracts from the Reports of Mine Agents were annexed to the Report, and which have already appeared in the Mining Journal.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Directors of the Colombian Mining Association, from Dec. 31, 1834, to Dec. 31, 1835.

## RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance per last Statement .....	1,669	10	11
Amount due on the 25th Call .....	1,314	0	0
2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th instalments on 1,500 New Shares .....	10,000	0	0
50th do. on 5,500 Shares .....	94	0	0
Loans from the Bankers .....	11,434	0	0
Proceeds of two Remittances from New Granada .....	3,500	0	0
Interest, Fees, and Discount .....	1,019	2	1
	306	13	3
	£18,498	6	3

Loans from the Bankers, \$9,500.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Mine Materials and Stores .....	1,064	0	8
Outfit and Expenses .....	1,691	4	7
Disbursements for Foreign Establishments .....	218	16	2
Unpaid Accounts per last Statement .....	626	10	10
Quicksilver purchased in New Granada, and lying there .....	3,304	11	9
Drafts drawn by the Agents in Bogota .....	2,100	0	0
Outstanding Drafts per last Statement .....	1,006	0	0
Debit Draft cancelled .....	100	0	0
Drafts drawn by Agents for Expenses .....	3,275	4	10
Salaries and Wages on Account of Foreign Establishments .....	2,458	2	1
Loans repaid to Bankers .....	2,005	7	7
Interest on Loans .....	106	3	3
Discount on Instalments on New Shares .....	30	13	3
Salaries of Directors for 1835 .....	1,140	11	0
Salaries of the Secretary, Clerks, Rent, and Incidental Expenses .....	1,314	7	2
Cash and Stamps in Office .....	73	19	7
Cash at the Bankers .....	906	12	4
	£18,498	6	3

Exchequer Bills in hand, \$9,000.

STUART DONALDSON,—HENRY EWBANK, Auditors.

## Balance Sheet of the Colombian Mining Association to Dec. 31, 1835.

Dr.	£.	s.	d.	Cr.	£.	s.	d.
Mines in Colombia .....	487,776	13	11	Capital Stock .....	477,190	0	0
Exchequer Bills .....	8,140	10	7	Profit and Loss .....	2,181	13	6
Office Furniture .....	100	0	0	Insurance .....	77	0	1
Thiele and Steinert .....	46	18	2	Barclay and Co. ....	2,500	0	0
Quicksilver purchased in New Granada .....	2,100	0	0	Spencer and Co. ....	1,000	0	0
Cash at Bankers .....	906	12	4				
Cash and Stamps in the Office .....	73	19	7				
Cash in hands of the Agents in Bogota .....	3,734	15	0				
	£182,979	1	7		£182,979	1	7

STUART DONALDSON,—HENRY EWBANK, Auditors.

We are happy to be able to announce that the directors contemplate convening another general meeting of the proprietors in June, when a dividend will be declared.

## SOCIETY OF ARTS.

We attended the Meeting of this Society on Tuesday, when, among other subjects brought forward, was that of a substitute for the Davy Lamp, having a greater illuminating power. As the question, however, is one of security rather than light, the consideration of the subject was deferred for further discussion, and, in the interim, the models laid on the table were directed to be referred to Professor Faraday, for that gentleman's opinion.

At the Meeting on Thursday, an instrument of apparent simplicity for transposing music was submitted, as also a variety of plans for fire escapes; the only one, however, which appeared to have the merit of novelty, was that of the construction of an endless band, passing over a pulley attached to the end of a pole; the band consisting of four ropes connected or forming one rope at intervals of every two feet, the other portion forming loops to be used for placing the foot or arm in descending.

We were much pleased with an instrument for miners, forwarded to the Society by Mr. Grattan, of Chesterfield, the object of which is to enable them to drive a drift or level in a direct as well as horizontal line, without the frequent aid of a dial. It consists of a small mirror, fixed in an iron circular box or case, and attached to a piece of wood, about 15 inches in length by 5 inches wide, having 4 adjusting screws. The way in which it is proposed to use this is as follows:—Upon a level being driven from any one point, assuming care to be observed in carrying it 5 or 6 yards forward, the piece of board is to be so secured or wedged in the coal or rock, that the miner may be at any more distant point, as the level proceeds, ascertain, by holding the candle with which he works, in such a position as will reflect the light in the mirror, whether the level be fairly driven. Of course, care must be observed in fixing the mirror, and the candle should be at a proportionate elevation from the bottom or sole of the level, and also at a corresponding distance from the side or centre with that of the mirror. Mr. G. stated in his communication, that he had found this instrument to answer in practice, while one great advantage is attendant, that of simplicity—the cost at the same time not exceeding 1s. 6d. to 2s. A mode of lighting mines, which appeared to us nothing more nor less than a Broddignagian Davy Lamp of ill construction, and imperfectly explained in the paper accompanying it, was also submitted to the Committee.

## GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A Meeting of this Society took place on Wednesday evening last, when a very interesting and lengthened paper was read by Mr. Murchison, an abstract of which will appear in our next number. The President announced, that the Anniversary Meeting would take place on the 19th instant, for the election of officers and other business.

## ARIGNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

A meeting of the proprietors was held at the offices of the Company on Thursday, the 4th inst. to receive a report from the directors on the affairs of the Company, Thomas Wilson, Esq. in the chair. The meeting was well attended, and the report read gave evident satisfaction to those present, arising from the arrangements made by the directors for carrying on the works at Arigna, it appearing that the Chancery and law proceedings in which this Company has unfortunately been involved since 1826, had been terminated. A lively discussion arose as to the terms of the agreement for carrying on the works, which it appeared was for three years, but which the meeting consented, in the end, to extend to a more lengthened period. The statement of assets submitted to the meeting was satisfactory, amounting to nearly 20,000l.; the number of active shares being, as we understood, about 2,000. The considerable advance in the price of iron, seemed to have enlivened the spirit of the proprietors, who separated apparently well pleased with each other and themselves. Thanks were voted to the Chairman and Directors.

## MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

Continued from page 47.

## ENGLISH MINES.

TRELEIGH, Jan. 30, 1836.—I am glad to inform you the masons are going on with spirit on the building. The smiths and carpenters are also busily employed in preparing the different parts for the engine and pit-work. The deep adit end on Maria lode is still disordered, the men have driven 4 feet. The shaft over the shallow adit on the little lode, is rather wet, but we hope to continue it by increasing the number of men; it will be a great advantage to our future proceedings in this part of the mine. In the shallow adit on Maria lode the men have driven 4 feet, the lode is large composed chiefly of gozzan. At the deep adit on the south lode we have every reason to calculate on its being productive in depth, at present the end has a promising appearance, the lode two feet wide producing good ore in munda and spar. We are obliged to suspend sinking the winzes under the adit until the springs fall back; the lode in these places is large, and will produce good ore. The deep adit level on the north lode continues to look well, but little has been done in this place, for want of a whim to discharge the stuff, which is nearly erected. In this level on Wheel Shanger Lode West, the end is promising, and will produce good ore, the men have driven 6 feet; here we have every reason to expect in our next level a good bunch of ore. The level on Wheel Christie lode is rather disordered by a slide, and we hope will soon change its appearance for the better, the men have driven 6 feet.

W. SINCOCK.

NEW SOUTH HOVE MINING COMPANY.—*Sinhill, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1836.*—The report of New South Hove mine is that we have cut in the turnip field a small lode about 6 or 10 inches big of kellas and spar, but we do not think it is South Hove lode, we are still continuing the shodding. We have driven in the shallow adit 7 feet, the lode is about 1 foot big of spar and iron spotted with lead. We have driven in the deep adit 3fm. 3ft. 3in. and the ground is just as it was. We have driven in the eastern adit end on the south underlayer 3fm. 3ft. 6in. and the lode is 2 1/2 feet big of fluocan and munda and spar, and the ground is very favourable.

JAS. WILLIAMS.

WEST WHEEL BROTHERS, Jan. 30, 1836.—I have to inform you, the copper lode in Lowe's silver shaft is 3 feet wide. There has been no further discovery, as regards its properties, since my last, as the shaft is sinking perpendicularly, consequently the lode leaves the shaft, its inclination south being about 34 feet in a fathom. The ground on the north side looks remarkably kindly, being precisely the same stratum as was between both lodes in the small shaft, that the silver lode was first intersected in, at the 11 fathom level. The platt in Henrietta shaft will be completed by our monthly setting, which is the first Saturday in February. Six men are driving east on the copper lode at the 23 fathom level; the lode is about 3 feet big, a branch on the foot, or south wall, 10 inches wide, composed of copper, tin, jack, and munda. I think, as it extends east, there is great probability of making a good discovery of copper ore, as the 36 tons I mentioned prior to this, were raised at the adit level, from 12 to 15 fathoms east of the present end.

JAS. CARPENTER.

HAYLE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—*Hayle, Feb. 1, 1836.*—Since my last communication, we have had very few alterations in our mines. Friday last being our setting day at Bosworia Mine, we increased our tutwork, by setting the 15 fathom level to drive west, the same level to drive east, and Elvand's shaft to sink. In each of the two latter there is a good branch of tin ore, but we must lay open some fathoms before we can, with any degree of accuracy, ascertain its value per fathom. At Trevidgia Mine, our 10 fathom level west is not so good as before. We have five fathoms more to get to Fluocan, which we expect to do this month; shall then drive south to cut Woods and the other lodes, in which reports say good bunches, or tin ore, were left. The ground in the 10 east of Lyon's shaft is improving, the lode large, producing good stones of tin ore. At Hayle consolidated mine our engine house is finished, and the timber of the roof put on. We shall soon be ready to fix the castings, as they may be furnished.

TREVOUGUS MINING COMPANY, *St. Columb, Jan. 29, 1836.*—I have very little to communicate this week to you, as our operations have been very much retarded through the chinks in both adits. The men had dreadful work of it. The level in the deep adit not more than eighteen inches wide, the air so bad that we cannot work more than half an hour at a push, then fresh men. I have been every day, and encouraged them as much as possible, and from the symptoms think the worst will be over about Thursday next. I have put on a double corps of men in the deep adit, and four more in the shallow adit, where we have encountered much unexpected difficulty, but a few days will enable them to hole the last adit shaft, previous to commencing a stope about 20 fathoms from the lode. This stope will come about 10 feet below the old workings in the lode, from which we may possibly raise ore of much better quality, in greater quantity, and much sooner than I mentioned when I last saw you. I am led to this inference from the quantity and quality and size of some of the lode stones we find in the old attle, or rubbish, as we approach through the old workings towards the lode. We have found several five times the size, and on the whole much richer than any you have seen, even upwards of half a hundred weight in a stone. A few days may enable me to say more about this. I am now on my way to meet the engineer, &c., and shall not return to the mines till Tuesday morning.

NORTH CORNWALL MINES, *Wheat Thomas, Jan. 30, 1836.*—In surveying these mines this day, we find the ground and lode in the 17 fathom east is not so favourable as when we last wrote. Yesterday we discovered an improvement in the lode, and good stones of ore have been raised therefrom this day. West end of same level, the lode is not rich. We have driven south at 17 fathom level towards south lodes at 6 fathom. In the 8 fathom level west lode small, with an increased quantity of lead; in the east good stones of lead have been raised this week.

WHEAL HOPE.—In the adit end we have a lode about 18 inches wide, rather hard. In the 12 fathom level there is a lode about 10 inches wide, planted in a very fine strata of ground, with good stones of ore, and improvement is daily expected. We cannot say anything respecting the levels below the 12 fathom, in consequence of breaking our steam valve; the water has been in for the last four days. The engine commenced working again on Thursday evening, and we expect by Monday morning the water will be got out as low as the 48 fathom level. I propose, with your approbation, as we shall soon be in a state to sell ore, rebuilding a small assay furnace, to prove the value of our ores, as was idly forming.

ALBION MINING COMPANY.—*Albion Mines, Feb. 2, 1836.*—I cannot speak of any alteration in the 60 fathom level since my last report. The lode in the 47 fathom level, east from engine shaft, still produces nearly a ton per fathom. The lode in the same level, east from engine shaft, on the caunting lode, is 5 feet wide, producing 1 ton per fathom; judging from present appearances, we may expect it better soon. The lode in the 47 fathom level, east from the cross cut on the north lode, is 2 feet wide. The winze under the 47 east from engine shaft, on the caunting lode, produces near 1 ton per fathom. The 40 fathom level, east from engine shaft, produces a little ore; our tribute setting on Saturday is much as usual, which you will perceive by our setting report. We shall commence the preparatory work for sinking Wheel Liberty engine shaft immediately. We still find the appearance of the lode at Wheel Mithian bottom levels to be favourable. The lode in the 40 east from the shaft is about 4 feet wide, producing a kindly spar. The lode in the 40 west, at present poor. Arrangements are made to carry this important object into effect without creating much additional expense, by taking some men from other parts of the mine.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY, *Feb. 1, 1836.*—In my last report I noticed the favourable stratum of ground (which continues) in extending the 15 fathom level, south of Grou's shaft; since which we have cut a lode, from 3 to 4 feet wide; in its direction eastward it intersects Trewithen lode, and by its fast underlay to the north, several other lodes at no great depth will fall into it; it is a promising lode, composed of beautiful quartz, containing copper ores, and although of the size stated, was very small at the adit level, only 15 fathoms above; by cutting it, the water has been drained to 3 fathoms below the adit level, in Roberts's shaft, although we are 9 or 10 fathoms north of the lode at that shaft. We lately set a pitch above the adit level on Trewithen south lode, near Roberts's shaft, and although the productive ground was supposed to be exhausted, the "pare" of tributaries (2 men) working there sent to the surface last week from 8 to 9 tons of copper ores of good quality.

WHEALS HARMONY AND MONTAGUE.—*Redruth, Feb. 2, 1836.*—The following letter has been received from Mr. Walker, one of the directors of the company:—I request you will communicate to my co-directors, for the information of the shareholders in the capital stock of the Wheals Harmony and Montague Consolidated Copper and Tin Mining Company, that formal possession of the mines was delivered to me this day. The engines upon Montague are now at work, and active operations are in progress to put the engines and machinery upon Harmony in a full course of working with the least possible delay. It is satisfactory to me to acquaint you that a very fine bunch of tin was discovered this morning in Harmony, at 16 fathoms from the surface, which the agents declare to be of many thousand pounds value, should the present prospect be confirmed by next week's explanations.

BRITISH COPPER MINING ASSOCIATION.—*Great Wheel Charlotte, Feb. 3, 1836.*—The lode in the 42 west is 5 feet wide in the back, over the end 4 feet wide; the lode in the back end and taken together, produces from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 52 west is from 5 to 6 feet wide, will produce from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fathom; the lode in the back over the end yields good stones of ore. The lode in the 52 east is from 2 to 3 feet big, very promising. I see but little difference in our prospects for the last 4 or 5 weeks.

CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES, *Linkinhorne, Jan. 28, 1836.*—Every thing is going on well at the mines; the lodes at Prosper continue large and very good; I may say the same of Wheel Jenkin. I was underground with three mine agents, and they all came to one conclusion, that they had never seen any lodes so large and rich in tin, at so shallow a level. The water has considerably increased in the cross cut, driving towards the lode in the bottom of the engine shaft at the Prosper; but still, the new lift of pumps keeps it in fork, and I have no doubt but Captain Clymo will have to report his cutting the lode in the 18 fathom level by Saturday next. The water for working the stamps has considerably increased, and this department is now going on well. They are preparing tin to return next week.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.—*Gwinear, Jan. 30, 1836.*—Captain W. Richards attended at Wheel Leeds yesterday, but just before his arrival an accident occurred by the pump rod breaking, and he could not go underground, as the engine became idle and the water rose, we, however, immediately took steps to rectify this somewhat unexpected interruption, and the engine is again gone to work this morning, and on Monday we shall be in a situation to proceed with our operations, when Captain W. Richards will attend again to consult and determine on the most efficient and speediest method of sinking our new engine shaft under the present level. From the foregoing circumstance, we have also been prevented setting the pitches I mentioned in my last, at the 20 fathom level, but which we shall now do, every thing being in a state of preparation to do so, and next Saturday will be our general monthly setting, of which I shall forward you particulars in my next communication. To expedite the clearing of the 20 fathom level west I have, for the present, taken the men from the adit west on Mountserrail lode, but we shall shortly resume the driving again the adit west both on the Mountserrail and Bostrase lodes in reticulate ground. We do not propose doing any thing until the season is further advanced in the cherise tin and copper lodes. The men are working the pitches east and west of the eastern whim shaft in Wheel Leeds lodes, at the 9 fathom level; this shaft is now clear, and secured within 4 fathoms of the back of the 20 fathom level, and we shall communicate it with that level in a day or two.

C. N. BEATER.



## MISCELLANEA.

**Liverpool.**—The net revenue derived from the customs at Liverpool, in the year 1835, exceeded 4,250,000. This is the greatest amount ever received at that port.

**West India Docks.**—A Meeting of the Proprietors of West India Dock Stock was lately held at the West India Dock House, at which it was announced that the Company had purchased the East India Company's warehouses in Fenchurch Street for £86,000; that £100,000 had been borrowed of the Bank of Scotland, at 3½ per cent. for five years certain, open to be liquidated by the Company with six months notice. The increase in the tonnage which had entered the Docks in the last year was 2,000 tons. A dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared.

**Fatal Accident at the Great Consols.**—On Monday the 11th ult., as Samuel Francis, son of Captain Joseph Francis, of the Great Consols mine, Gwynnapp, was descending the shaft on his way to the level in which he worked with his comrade, on reaching a collar, about the 36 fathom level, it instantly gave way, and both the unfortunate deceased and his comrade were precipitated into the shaft. Stephen Wilford, the comrade, fortunately fell on a projection just below, on which he laid hold, and barely succeeded in saving himself, having full one-half of his body hanging into the shaft. Young Francis was precipitated to a depth of forty fathoms, and was taken up quite dead. An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday, when Wilford gave the above particulars in evidence, and a verdict of accidental death was returned. It does not appear that blame attaches in any quarter, as it also appeared in evidence that the collar had undergone a recent examination.

**Machinery.**—The work done by machinery in England is calculated to equal what would be the labour of 400,000,000 of men.

**Manufacture of Iron.—The Hot Blast.**—The introduction into Scotland of the system of smelting iron by heated air, and which is now being adopted in England and Wales, has produced in some instances extraordinary changes in the manufacture of that important metal. The reduction in the quantity of fuel required is said to be no less than from 200 to 300 per cent.

**Steam Explosion.**—On Sunday morning the inhabitants of Upper Easton, about a mile from Bristol, were alarmed by the bursting of a boiler of a steam-engine at Bayly and Co.'s White Lead and Patent Lead-pipe manufactory. It was a high pressure engine, and it is said was the first time of trial after undergoing repairs. Three men were killed on the spot, and seven more injured so seriously that four of them have since died in the infirmary, where they were immediately conveyed for surgical aid. Parts of the roof of the building and boiler, were carried in all directions; a piece of a boiler struck a hole through a two-foot wall, 100 yards distant. The distress into which the accident has thrown the families of the poor sufferers is beyond description.

## FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Gilbert and Carter, Carrington, Nottinghamshire, lace-manufacturers.—J. and E. Cort, Leicester, iron-founders.—E. Head and J. Edgar, Ashton-upon-Mersey, Cheshire, farmers.—S. Wiles and Son, Newark, Suffolk, linen-draper.—Croft, Brown, and Co., Manchester, hosiery.—R. Dundale and T. Fleming, Buckley, Delph, Ribchester, Lancashire, dag-dealers.—Steiner and Co., Church, near Blackburn, and Manchester, manufacturing-chemists.—Lamming and Bower, Kingston-upon-Hull, auctioneers.—J. Andrews and R. Hurrell, Mordbury, Devonshire, stonemasons.—B. Holroyd and Co., Halifax, Yorkshire, woolstaplers.—J. Sewell and J. Raphael, Liverpool, drapers.—Clarke and Allen, Stockport, Cheshire, linen-drapers.—T. F. Arrowsmith and M. Rourke, St. Helen's, Lancashire, common-sewers.—J. Briggs and E. Craven, Cullingham, Yorkshire, corn-millers.—Purvis, Catter, and Stacey, Sheffield, merchants.—W. and J. Darling, Stoke Newington, cheesemongers.—J. Partridge and M. Rice, Tiverton, Devonshire, attorneys-at-law.—Johnston and Co. Ludgate-hill, paper-hangers.—S. T. and E. Goodall, Tottenham, Kent, carpenters.—S. Matthews and Co., Manchester, linen-draper.—Buchanan and Co., Glasgow, silk-gauze-manufacturers.—W. Thorp and Brothers, Leigh and Manchester, muslin-manufacturers.

## INSOLVENT.

Feb. 1.—Charles Sutton Dixon, Aldersgate-street, stationer.

## BANKRUPT.

Edward Sargeant, Stamford, Lincolnshire, chymist, to surrender Feb. 12, March 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Mr. Watts, Dean-street, Southwark; official assignee, Mr. Clark, St. Swithin's-lane, Lombard-street. William Miles, West Ham, Essex, cattle-salesman, Feb. 13, March 13, at 11 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Tucker, Bank-chambers, Lothbury; official assignee, Mr. Luckington, Basinghall-street. Stephen Lakeman, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, shipowner, Feb. 11 at half-past 12 o'clock, March 13, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Owen and Dixon, Mincing-lane; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street. Michael Samuel Schlesinger, Strand, and Friday-street, merchant, Feb. 9, March 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, and Paulkner, Bedford-row; official assignee, Mr. Abbott. William Pound, Long-acre, carriage-lamp-manufacturer, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, March 13, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Price and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields; official assignee, Mr. Alsner, King's Arms-buildings, Cornhill. Joseph Wayman Haines, Upper-street, Islington, linen-draper, Feb. 19, March 13, at 11 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Cattlin, Ely-place; official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury. William Ritchie, Liverpool, bread-baker, Feb. 18, March 13, at 1 o'clock, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Blackstock, Buene, and Vincent, King's Bench-walk, Temple. Joseph Staley, Witney, Oxfordshire, druggist, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock, at the Crown Inn, Witney, March 13, at 10, at the Mitre Inn, Oxford. Solicitor, Mr. Cose, Fenchurch-street.

John Speden, North Shields, Northumberland, spirit-dealer, Feb. 23, March 13, at 11 o'clock, at the Bankrupt Commission-room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Solicitors, Messrs. Brooksbank and Farn, Gray's-inn-square.

## DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 23, H. S. Mason and H. M. Kettlewell, Surrey-wharf, Addington-square, Camberwell, iron-merchants.—Feb. 23, W. Key, Isidworth, linen-draper.—Feb. 23, S. Morrey, New Bond-street, linen-draper.—Feb. 23, W. J. Potter, Little Compton-street, Soho, victualler.—Feb. 23, R. Wilson, Stoke-upon-Trent and Stone, Staffordshire, merchant.—Feb. 23, J. T. Reeve, Whitechapel, High-street, licensed victualler.—Feb. 23, J. Wolff and J. Dorville, New Bridge-street, merchants.—Feb. 23, J. Stalg and J. Poulson, City-barracks, marble-merchants.—Feb. 24, R. Holden, V. Vanhouse, and W. A. Hankey, jun., Mincing-lane, West India-brokers.—Feb. 24, C. A. and T. Phillips, Milford, Pembroke-shire, bankers.—Feb. 24, C. Carter, Oxford-street, woollen-draper.—Feb. 24, J. Watson, Leeds, brewer.—Feb. 25, H. Burdakin, Sheffield, table-knife-manufacturer.—Feb. 25, W. Dickinson, sen., Northampton, plasterer.—Feb. 25, R. Evans, Southampton, hop-merchant.—Feb. 25, J. Brooks, Lincoln, chymist.—Feb. 25, D. M'Viccar, Liverpool, merchant.—Feb. 24, J. Richardson, Liverpool, merchant.—Feb. 25, W. R. Williams, East Retford, Nottinghamshire, spirit-merchant.—March 4, R. Kilsby, Donhead, Wiltshire, victualler.—Feb. 24, J. Shelley, Hailey, Staffordshire, dealer in sponge.—Feb. 27, J. Brittain, Kingston-upon-Hull, hop-merchant.—Feb. 27, J. Mather, Hinfley, Lancashire, innkeeper.—Feb. 24, Z. B. Houghton, Liverpool, timber-merchant.—Feb. 23, J. Wrigley, Manchester, fustian-manufacturer.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Feb. 23.

H. Anderson, Liverpool, merchant.—J. Sims, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, clothier.—W. J. Jellison, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, iron-master.—F. Lapage, Leeds, merchant.—J. Marsh, Chesterfield, scrivener.—R. Lee, Lombard-street, banker.—J. Dorman, Frederick-place, Old Kent-road, Surrey, china-dealer.—I. Levi, Old Broad-street, merchant.—J. S. Wilson, Agnes-place, Waterloo-road.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

William Cunningham, Port-Glasgow, merchant, Feb. 4, 19, at the White Hart Inn, Glasgow. Scott and Taylor, Fruchie, manufacturers, Feb. 6, 24, at the New Inn, Fife.

Friday, February 5, 1836.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Bartholomew and Griffin, Shrewsbury, bakers.—Broomey, J. and J., Worcester, coal-merchants.—Barrow and Browder, Stockport, cheese-factors.—Berry and Lloyd, Greek-street, Soho, perfumers.—Bloomfield and Brewer, Middlesex, chandlers.—Clapham, J. K. and J. P., Leeds, chemists.—Downing and Walton, Bermingham, wall, shipwrights.—Hay and Staines, Conduit-street, Bond-street, house agent.—Houghton and Co., Birmingham, timber-merchants.—Houghton and Horton, Farncliffe-street, merchants.—Hiscock and Eardley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hat manufacturers.—Hunt, J. W. and G., Farncliffe, card-makers.—Ingram, B. and B., South-street, Berkeham, timber-merchants.—Johnson and Co., Lisgate-hill, paper-hangers.—Lupton and Eccles, Lancaster, straw hat manufacturers.—Le Mare and Sons, Gough, Love-lane, Aldermanbury, silk-manufacturers.—Mason and Co., Lancaster, tea-dealers.—Oxley and Co., Shildon, Durham, common brewers.—Ponson and Heywood, Leather-lane, looking-glass manufacturers.—Perkins and Beesby, Stamford, Lincolnshire, dress-makers.—Richards and Co., Cheltenham, milliners.—Thomas, J. and C., Liverpool, merchants.—Walton and Briggs, Mark-lane, wine-merchants.

## INSOLVENT.

Henry Knapp Cox, Knightsbridge, linen-draper.

## BANKRUPTS.

James Carter, Paddington-green, builder, Feb. 12 at 2, and March 13 at 2, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Kearsley and Co., Leadenhall-street. Charles Sutton Dixon, Aldersgate-street, bookbinder, Feb. 13 and March 13 at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Armstrong, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell.

Samuel Johnson, Adde-hill, City, licensed victualler, Feb. 12 at 4, and March 13 at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Bennett and Co., Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, Cannon-street. Edward Mumford, Ware, Herts, victualler, Feb. 12 at half-past 2, and March 13 at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Vandereer, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

John Sillett, Yoxford, Suffolk, linen-draper, Feb. 16 at 1, and March 13 at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Burt, Aldermanbury. Charles Balis, Tattingstone, Suffolk, carpenter, Feb. 19 and March 13 at 11, at the Great White Horse Inn, Ipswich. Solicitors, Mr. Porter, Ipswich; and Mr. Sheerman, Gray's Inn.

Thomas Chappell, Leeds, cheese and bacon factor, Feb. 12 at 1, and March 13 at 11, at the Court-house, Leeds. Solicitors, Messrs. Smithson and Dunn, South-ampton-buildings; and Messrs. Denton and Kenyon, Leeds. Charles and John Clark, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, wine and spirit merchants, Feb. 24 and March 13 at 11, at the Castle Inn, Bridgnorth. Solicitor, Mr. Sparkes, Bridgnorth.

William Cleaver, Banbury, victualler, Feb. 16 and March 13 at 11, at the White Lion, Banbury. Solicitors, Messrs. Golby and Co., Banbury; and Meyrick and Cox, Red Lion-square.

John Hall, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 18 and March 13, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Attorneys, Messrs. Blackstock and Co., Temple; or Mr. Bardwell, Liverpool.

Thomas Pugh, Shrewsbury, carpenter, Feb. 22 and March 13 at 11, at the Temporary Shire-hall, Shrewsbury. Solicitors, Messrs. Blackstock and Co., Temple, and Mr. Routledge, Shrewsbury.

Isaac Rosser, Abergavenny, grocer, Feb. 18 and March 13, at the Beaufort Arms Inn, Raglan, Monmouthshire. Solicitors, Mr. Gregory, Clement's Inn; and Messrs. Gabb and Secreten, Abergavenny.

John Smith, Spalding, corn-merchant, Feb. 19 and March 13, at 11, at the Peacock Inn, Boston. Solicitor, Mr. Staniland, Boston.

## DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 26, H. and S. Fourdriner, Blue Anchor-lane, Bermondsey, manufacturers of patent machines for making paper, at the Bankrupts' Court.—Feb. 26, J. Foot, Nottingham, wine-merchant, at the Bankrupts' Court.—Feb. 27, H. Rich, Lime-street, and Trinity-square, Newcastle, tea broker, at the Bankrupts' Court.—Feb. 27, W. and J. Wright, Aldermanbury, merchants, at the Bankrupts' Court.—Feb. 27, T. and J. W. Whalley, Friday-street, warehousemen, at the Bankrupts' Court.—March 1, J. Bratton, Drayton in Hales, Salop, tanner and timber-merchant, at the temporary Shire Hall, Shrewsbury.—March 2, E. Bevan and M. Yates, Bristol, merchants, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol.—March 7, J. Butterworth, Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester.—March 1, J. Heygate, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, cotton-spinner, at the Lion Hotel, Nottingham.—March 1, T. Packwood, Welch Pool, Montgomeryshire, innkeeper, at Radenhurst's Royal Hotel, Birmingham.—Feb. 24, H. Penfold, Salisbury, linen-draper and toyman, at the Black Horse Inn, Salisbury.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 26th of February.

T. Byrchmore, Caddington, Hertfordshire, farmer.—J. B. Greaves, Walbrook-brook, merchant.—E. B. Gibbins, Fenchurch-street, lodging-house keeper and wine-merchant.—C. Keet, Ryde, Isle of Wight, grocer.—W. Manley, Topham, Devonshire, rope-maker.—J. Palmer, Worcester, hop-merchant.—J. Round, Stour-bridge, Worcestershire, plumber.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Colonial Markets throughout the week have been extremely flat and dull, the market for West India sugars not only continues to decline, but the demand is also on the decrease; the business done since our last, has been of the most limited kind, not exceeding 200 hhds. daily, at prices 6d. and in some instances, 1s. under those of last week. In the market for British Plantation Coffee the importers have submitted to a reduction on last week's rates of 1s. 2s. We regret to say, this stagnation and uncertainty extends to almost every description of colonial produce, our markets in general having their full participation.

**SUGARS.**—The sales of British Plantation Sugars for the week are only 1000 hhds., the refiners have been the principal buyers; there was a large show during the week, considering the stock; dry browns are now to be had at 60s to 61s, which may be considered the lowest price, and 66s. the highest for fine grocery descriptions; at Public Sale, 1000 hhds. of Barbadoes went off heavily, at from 65s to 66s 6d.

**MAURITIUS.**—At Public Sale, 3,357 bags were offered, which sold very slowly, at a reduction of 6d per cwt; very low heavy soft brown 53s 6d to 54s to 61s 6d; the decline since the commencement of the year is full 2s. There is little doubt the chief cause of the late decline, is the quantity which has been forced upon the market, the importers being anxious to obtain the present prices; there appears to be little other reason, as the late intelligence from the Mauritius, states a deficiency in the crop, compared with last year, of 6000 to 7000 tons.

**REFINED.**—There is little alteration in the refined market this week, goods continue very scarce; the request for shipping continues considerable, but goods for the home trade are still very dull, and lower; Lumps to pass the standard, but not sold at 4s 6d; there continues a good demand for Barbadoes at 51s to 61s; they go off freely; but inferior descriptions 56s to 58s, are nearly unsaleable.

**COTTON.**—Liverpool, 3rd Feb.—The sales last week amounted to 25,320 bales; and a further advance was established of 3d. on Sea Islands; 4 on short stapled American, 4 on Brazil, and 4 on East India; speculators took 3,500 American, and 200 Egyptian. Our market since Friday has been extremely calm, the sales amounting to only 8,000 bales; and although lower prices have not as yet been accepted, it is not unlikely some little decline may occur, as cotton is offering more freely than of late. Fair Bowers are 16s. 6d., Perams 12s., Egyptians 12s., and Surats 6s.; the present stock consists of 162,000 bales—of which 80,000 are American, and 80,000 East Indian; at this time last year, it comprised 170,000 bales—of which 120,000 were American, and 50,000 East Indian. For the last three weeks scarcely a vessel has left our port, or if any did, they have been obliged to put back with more or less damage; the wind has been N. W., and blowing a gale for the greater part of the time. The Orpheus New York Packet of the 16th, returned on Monday with loss of yards, cutwater twisted, &c. the dullness of our market is in a great measure owing to the continuance of the wind for so long a time, in the quarter favourable for supplies reaching this port, the manufacturers seem disposed to use up their own stocks, expecting a large import shortly, and consequent decline in prices.

**COFFEES.**—There is every appearance that a further decline of prices of British Plantation will shortly take place, the crop being a very plentiful one, and the time being near at hand when arrivals of Ceylon, admissible at the 6d per lb. duty may be expected; 400 casks offered at public sale, only about a third part of which found buyers, at a reduction of 3s per cwt.; middling Jamaica sold at 10s; good ordinary, but unclean 9s to 9s; ordinary Barbadoes 9s to 9s; broken Triage 3s to 3s; no sales are advertised for next week. The prices of all kinds of East India remain firm.

**TEAR.**—A considerable enquiry for Hyson and fine Congous, the latter in consequence of the smallness of the quantity which will be offered by the East India Company in their March sale. Teawaks steady; Bohea extremely dull of sale; 22,000 packages of free trade teas are advertised to follow the Company's.

**HOPS.**—The market throughout the week has been brisk, and every thing of colour, either as regards pockets or bags, are in request. At present no higher prices can be quoted, but the currency of last week is fully supported; Kent Pockets, 7s to 8s; Fine 9s to 10s; choice middling East Kent 10s to 14s; Kent Bags 7s to 8s; Choice 9s to 11s; Sussex Pockets 7s to 8s; Fine 8s to 9s.

**TALLOW.**—The tallow market continues steady in price, and the demand for home consumption is still considerable; the prices on the spot are a shade higher, and the trade have purchased very freely, paying 43s to 43s 3d; and there are but few if any sellers under the latter price.

## CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, FEB. 5.

The arrival of WHEAT this week is very moderate, though of Flour tolerably fair, and the trade is very firm on full as good terms. BARLEY is steady in value, and BEANS and PEAS are not cheaper. We are very barely supplied with OATS at present, and for fine fresh CORN rather better prices are obtained. In other articles no alteration.

Wheat.....p. Qr. 35s to 40s Malt.....p. Qr. 30s to 35s Oats.....p. Qr. 19s to 27s Rye.....p. Qr. 30s to 35s Peas.....p. Qr. 30s to 35s Beans.....p. Qr. 30s to 35s Barley.....p. Qr. 24s to 35s Corn.....p. Qr. 14s to 20s Linseed.....p. Qr. 14s to 20s Clover Seed.....p. Qr. 14s to 20s Mustard Seed.....p. Qr. 14s to 20s Caraway Seed.....p. Qr. 14s to 20s Tares, new winter.....p. Qr. 14s to 20s

FLOUR, per Bushel. Town made.....p. 35s to 36s East & Suffolk, on board.....p. 35s to 36s Seconds.....p. 35s to 36s Norfolk and Stockton.....p. 35s to 36s

AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN, per Quarter. Wheat.....p. 35s to 36s Barley.....p. 30s to 35s Oats.....p. 19s to 27s Rye.....p. 30s to 35s Peas.....p. 30s to 35s Beans.....p. 30s to 35s

AGGREGATE AVERAGE FOR THE LAST SIX WEEKS. 27s. 1d. to 28s. 6d. to 29s. 1d. to 30s. 1d. to 31s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. to 41s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. to 43s. 6d. to 44s. 6d. to 45s. 6d. to 46s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. to 48s. 6d. to 49s. 6d. to 50s. 6d. to 51s. 6d. to 52s. 6d. to 53s. 6d. to 54s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. to 56s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. to 58s. 6d. to 59s. 6d. to 60s. 6d. to 61s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. to 63s. 6d. to 64s. 6d. to 65s. 6d. to 66s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. to 68s. 6d. to 69s. 6d. to 70s. 6d. to 71s. 6d. to 72s. 6d. to 73s. 6d. to 74s. 6d. to 75s. 6d. to 76s. 6d. to 77s. 6d. to 78s. 6d. to 79s. 6d. to 80s. 6d. to 81s. 6d. to 82s. 6d. to 83s. 6d. to 84s. 6d. to 85s. 6d. to 86s. 6d. to 87s. 6d. to 88s. 6d. to 89s. 6d. to 90s. 6d. to 91s. 6d. to 92s. 6d. to 93s. 6d. to 94s. 6d. to 95s. 6d. to 96s. 6d. to 97s. 6d. to 98s. 6d. to 99s. 6d. to 100s. 6d. to 101s. 6d. to 102s. 6d. to 103s. 6d. to 104s. 6d. to 105s. 6d. to 106s. 6d. to 107s. 6d. to 108s. 6d. to 109s. 6d. to 110s. 6d. to 111s. 6d. to 112s. 6d. to 113s. 6d. to 114s. 6d. to 115s. 6d. to 116s. 6d. to 117s. 6d. to 118s. 6d. to 119s. 6d. to 120s. 6d. to 121s. 6d. to 122s. 6d. to 123s. 6d. to 124s. 6d. to 125s. 6d. to 126s. 6d. to 127s. 6d. to 128s. 6d. to 129s. 6d. to 130s. 6d. to 131s. 6d. to 132s. 6d. to 133s. 6d. to 134s. 6d. to 135s. 6d. to 136s. 6d. to 137s. 6d. to 138s. 6d. to 139s. 6d. to 140s. 6d. to 141s. 6d. to 142s. 6d. to 143s. 6d. to 144s. 6d. to 145s. 6d. to 146s. 6d. to 147s. 6d. to 148s. 6d. to 149s. 6d. to 150s. 6d. to 151s. 6d. to 152s. 6d. to 153s. 6d. to 154s. 6d. to 155s. 6d. to 156s. 6d. to 157s. 6d. to 158s. 6d. to 159s. 6d. to 160s. 6d. to 161s. 6d. to 162s. 6d. to 163s. 6d. to 164s. 6d. to 165s. 6d. to 166s. 6d. to 167s. 6d. to 168s. 6d. to 169s. 6d. to 170s. 6d. to 171s. 6d. to 172s. 6d. to 173s. 6d. to 174s. 6d. to 175s. 6d. to 176s. 6d. to 177s. 6d. to 178s. 6d. to 179s. 6d. to 180s. 6d. to 181s. 6d. to 182s. 6d. to 183s. 6d. to 184s. 6d. to 185s. 6d. to 186s. 6d. to 187s. 6d. to 188s. 6d. to 189s. 6d. to 190s. 6d. to 191s. 6d. to 192s. 6d. to 193s. 6d. to 194s. 6d. to 195s. 6d. to 196s. 6d. to 197s. 6d. to 198s. 6d. to 199s. 6d. to 200s. 6d. to 201s. 6d. to 202s. 6d. to 203s. 6d. to 204s. 6d. to 205s. 6d. to 206s. 6d. to 207s. 6d. to 208s. 6d. to 209s. 6d. to 210s. 6d. to 211s. 6d. to 212s. 6d. to 213s. 6d. to 214s. 6d. to 215s. 6d. to 216s. 6d. to 217s. 6d. to 218s. 6d. to 219s. 6d. to 220s. 6d. to 221s. 6d. to 222s. 6d. to 223s. 6d. to 224s. 6d. to 225s. 6d. to 226s. 6d. to 227s. 6d. to 228s. 6d. to 229s. 6d. to 230s. 6d. to 231s. 6d. to 232s. 6d. to 233s. 6d. to 234s. 6d. to 235s. 6d. to 236s. 6d. to 237s. 6d. to 238s. 6d. to 239s. 6d. to 240s. 6d. to 241s. 6d. to 242s. 6d. to 243s. 6d. to 244s. 6d. to 245s. 6d. to 246s. 6d. to 247s. 6d. to 248s. 6d. to 249s. 6d. to 250s. 6d. to 251s. 6d. to 252s. 6d. to 253s. 6d. to 254s. 6d. to 255s. 6d. to 256s. 6d. to 257s. 6d. to 258s. 6d. to 259s. 6d. to 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337s. 6d. to 338s. 6d. to 339s. 6d. to 340s. 6d. to 341s. 6d. to 342s. 6d. to 343s. 6d. to 344s. 6d. to 345s. 6d. to 346s. 6d. to 347s. 6d. to 348s. 6d. to 349s. 6d. to 350s. 6d. to 351s. 6d. to 352s. 6d. to 353s. 6d. to 354s. 6d. to 355s. 6d. to 356s. 6d. to 357s. 6d. to 358s. 6d. to 359s. 6d. to 360s. 6d. to 361s. 6d. to 362s. 6d. to 363s. 6d. to 364s. 6d. to 365s. 6d. to 366s. 6d. to 367s. 6d. to 368s. 6d. to 369s. 6d. to 370s. 6d. to 371s. 6d. to 372s. 6d. to 373s. 6d. to 374s. 6d. to 375s. 6d. to 376s. 6d. to 377s. 6d. to 378s. 6d. to 379s. 6d. to 380s. 6d. to 381s. 6d. to 382s. 6d. to 383s. 6d. to 384s. 6d. to 385s. 6d. to 386s. 6d. to 387s. 6d. to 388s. 6d. to 389s. 6d. to 390s. 6d. to 391s. 6d. to 392s. 6d. to 393s. 6d. to 394s. 6d. to 395s. 6d. to 396s. 6d. to 397s. 6d. to 398s. 6d. to 399s. 6d. to 400s. 6d. to 401s. 6d. to 402s. 6d. to 403s. 6d. to 404s. 6d. to 405s. 6d. to 406s. 6d. to 407s. 6d. to 408s. 6d. to 409s. 6d. to 410s. 6d. to 411s. 6d. to 412s. 6d. to 413s. 6d. to 414s. 6d. to 415s. 6d. to 416s. 6d. to 417s. 6d. to 418s. 6d. to 419s. 6d. to 420s. 6d. to 421s. 6d. to 422s. 6d. to 423s. 6d. to 424s. 6d. to 425s. 6d. to 426s. 6d. to 427s. 6d. to 428s. 6d. to 429s. 6d. to 430s. 6d. to 431s. 6d. to 432s. 6d. to 433s. 6d. to 434s. 6d. to 435s. 6d. to 436s



## WATER-WORKS

## BRITISH MINES.

No. of SA.	Amount paid.	price	No. of SA.	Amount paid.	price.
5,000	Albion Copper	3 11	5,000	North Cornw. Silver	1 1
4,000	Blasoe Bridge	2 2 3	6,000	Perran Consols	1 11
5,000	British Tin	1 11 3	2,000	Poiborou Consols	8 11 1
20,000	British Iron	50 38 1	6,000	Poibreen	3 4
6,000	British Copper	31 5 5	5,000	Redmor Consolid.	25 45 5
500	Caro Grey	5 15 17	10,000	Redruth United.	22 14 1
5,000	East Cornwall Silver	12 42	10,000	Roche Rock	1 13 14
10,000	E. Wheal Brothers	6	5,000	South Wheal Leisure	2 3
2,500	E. Wheal Strawberry	7 10	8,000	St. Hilary	14 1 2
5,000	English Consols	12 19 10	5,000	Teignmouth	14 1 2
10,000	Hydraulic	10 24 3	5,000	Tavistock	2 28 1
6,000	Haleys Consols	1 12	2,000	Wendron	5 7 7 3
2,000	Kerrow	1 2	3,300	West Cork	45 36 23
20,000	Min. Com. of Ireland	7 5	5,000	Wheal Brothers	30 20
4,000	New S. Hooe	1 1 1	9,000	West Wheal Brothers	3 31
5,000	Wh. Harm. & Mont.	3 2 3	6,000	Tamar Consols	2 4 5

## FOREIGN MINES

4,000 Alten .....	109	84 94	12,000 Mocanbas & Coates .....	23	14 1/2
10,000 Andes Mexican <i>iss.</i>			2,000 New Granada .....	3	
<i>4 1/2</i> .....	100	5 6	1,020 Penoles .....	19	
Ditto Subscription .....	25	5 1/2	3,050 Ditto Subscription .....	14	
3,000 Bolanos .....	150	149 1/2	14,582 Real del Monte, reg.	54	20
10,000 Erzatz Imp., <i>iss. 3 pm.</i>	20	26 37	Ditto unregistered .....	54 1/2	20 1/2
10,000 Bolivar Copper .....	20	10	Ditto New .....	44	
10,000 Ditto Scrip .....	3	42 1/2	Ditto Loan Notes .....	150	
10,000 Candelaga .....	74	64 7 1/2	2,500 Eio de Anori .....	1	7
10,000 Cato Blanca .....	64	7 1/2	11,000 St. John d'el Rey .....	8	5 1/2
12,000 Cobre Copper .....	15		30,000 Un. Mex. <i>iss. 2 pm.</i>	40	3 1/2
<i>8 1/2</i> Colombian, <i>iss. 5 pm</i>	544	9 11	Ditto Scrip .....	4	
1,500 Ditto New .....	9		Ditto Subscription .....	2	4
10,000 Copalco .....	10	11 1/2	Ditto New Scrip .....	5	
20,000 Gen. Min. Assoc. ....	15	92 10 1/2	5,000 Un. Gold, <i>iss. 21 pm.</i>	77	23 3/4
6,155 Mexican Company .....	53 1/2				

## RAILWAYS

RAILWAYS.							
660	Bolton and Leigh	£100	100	5,100	Liverpool & Manch...	100	223
	Ditto & Sharns	25		5,100	Ditto & Sharns	25	
	Bristol and Exeter	25	3	6,375	New Ditto	25	
500	Canterbury & Whitstable	50		12,000	London and Blackwall	3	44
350	Cheltenham	100	78	30,000	London and Greenw.	20	29
2,000	Clarence	100	42	25,000	London & Birmingham	45	112
1,600	Cromford & Peak For.	100		30,000	London & Gravesend	1	15
1,000	Croydon	2	22	20,000	London & Southampton	5	164
	Dublin & Kingstown	60		45,000	Lon. & Brighton, Gibbs	3	3
800	Dunoon	10		10,000	Ditto (Gibbs) & Carlisle	100	100
1,300	Edinb. & Dalkeith Rail	50		3,000	Newcastle and Carlisle	100	100
2,500	Forest of Dean	50	28		North Midland	5	817
10,400	Grand Junction	40	87	500	Preston & Wigan	20	
25,000	Great Western	5	20	2,600	Preston and Wyre	1	38
2,000	Hartlepool	100	80	1,500	Stanhope and Tyne	100	
2,100	Hull and Selby	5	6	1,000	Stockton & Darlington	100	740
	St. Helen's & Runc. Gap	100			South Eastern	2	23
250	Kenyon and Leigh	100		5,300	Warrington & Newton	100	
7,000	Leeds and Selby	100	120		Wigan Branch	100	
1,500	Liverpool & Swannington	50	48		London, Grand Junction	2	25

## CANALS.

# CANALS.

1,760 Ashton & Oldham	£97 18.	109	70 Loughborough	£112 17s.	
1,482 Ashby-de-la-Zouch	113	65	Manch. Bolton & Bury	48	33
720 Barnsley	160	275	2,409 Monmouthshire	100	180
1,350 Basingstoke	100	34	700 Montgomeryshire	100	160
1,005 Basset & Glegg	150	90	350 Mersey & Alt.	100	100
4,000 Birmingham Share	125	257	500 Mersey & Irwell	100	57
4,000 Do. & Liverpool Junction	100	301	3,000 Macclesfield	100	56
477 Bolton & Bury	250		247 Neath	100	300
600 Bridgewater & Taunton	100	61	100 Nene Navigation Rds.	100	100
400 Chelmer & Blackwater	100	102	1,786 Oxford	100	600
500 Coventry	100	810	522 Oakham	130	38
460 Cromford	100	300	2,400 Peak Forest	75	100
1,111 Ditto	317 2s.	10d.	2,550 Preston & Airedale	100	100
11,810 Ditto Bonny	100	78	21,418 Regent's	£33 16s.	8d.
2,060 Dudley	100	78	5,000 Rochdale	85	112
600 Derby	100	120	500 Shropshire	125	140
Edinboro' & Glas. Un.	50	29	800 Somerset Coal	150	160
Ditto Allocated	96	65	45,000 Do. Lock Fund	124	12
3,875 Elmsmere & Chester	133	85	700 Stafford & Worcester	140	690
20,000 Epsom & Marnes	5	73	500 Shrewsbury	125	245
281 Erewash	100	100	300 Stroudbridge	145	220
1,297 Forth and Clyde	400 15s.	500	3,647 Strat-on-Avon	79 9s.	8d.
11,560 Grand Junction	100	226	200 Stroudwater	130	525
2,840 Grand Union	100	25	533 Swansea	100	215
1,521 Grand Surrey	100		3,762 Severn & Wye & Railw.	35	18
100,000 Do. (optional) Loan	100		1,300 Thames & Severn, black	100	30
3,066 Grand Western	100	19	1,150 Ditto, ditto, red	100	35
100 Glamorgan	172 13 4	280	2,604 Trent & Mersey, 1 sh.	100	630
1,000 Gloucester & Berkeley	100	15	1,000 Trent & Mersey, 2 sh.	100	630
260 Do. (optional) Notes	100		6,149 Thames & Med. & 19 5s.	8d.	2
749 Grantham	150	202	Ditto, new		3
6,238 Huddersfield	£37 6s.	6d.	30 Thames and Isis		
100 Kensington	100	10	1,000 sh. 1,000 Warwick & Bir.	100	280
35,328 Kennet & Avon	£39 18s.	10d.	980 Warwick & Napton	100	220
1,699 Lancaster	171	254	6,000 Worces. & Birmingham	£79 8s.	8d.
2,892 Leeds & Liverpool	100	100	30,000 Wills & Essex	£4 10s.	8d.
500 Leicester	140	140	800 Wrytle & Essington	125	75
907 Leices. & Northamp.	83 7s.	78	126 Wisbeach	105	45
550 Lincoln & Looe Union	25	25	905 Wey and Arun	110	224

## BRIDGES

BRIDGES.			
1600 Hammersmith.....	50 23	5,000 Waterloo.....	100 22
7331 Southw. old. .. £63 2s. 6d. 3		5,000 Do. old Ann. of £8..	60 24
1700 Do. New of 7½ per cent. ....	50 41	5,000 Do. new, ditto of £7	40 30½
6000 Vauxhall. .... £70 10s. 3d. 22		60,000 Ditto Bonds .....	
DOCKS.			
2,000 & 1905½ Commercial .....	100 57	570 Folkestone Harbour .....	50
195,607 East India .....	Stock 112	15,000 Ditto Bonds .....	
1,038 East Country .....	100	1,353,732St. Katherine .....	Stock 85½
338,316London .....	Stock 594	500,000 Ditto Bonds .....	104
Ditto Bonds .....	Stock 163	200,000 Do. Bonds for 10 years	101½
380,000 India .....	Stock 163	500 Shorcham Harbour.....	23
2,299 Bristol .....	£147 9s. 85	2,500 Deptford Pier .....	3 2½
68,324 Ditto Notes .....	116	1,000 Herne Bay Pier.....	20

## 50-1264-4                      Index 6

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.							
2000	Albion .....	50	764		Insur. Comp. of Scot.	10	
50,000	Alliance Brit. & For. ....	10	124	2,028	Kent Fire.....	50	92
50,000	Ditto Marine .....	3	54		Ditto Life.....	10	79
24,000	Atlas .....	5	13 1/2	10,000	Law Life .....	10	30
12,000	Birmingham Fire .....	55	105		Liverp. Marine Assur.	35	31
30,000	British Fire .....	50	90	3,000	London Fire & d. ....	12	15
12,000	Commercial .....	5	61	31,000	London Ship .....	12	14 1/2
	Calcuttan Fire .....	10	13		North British .....	10	23 1/2
5,000	Clor. Med. & Gen. Life .....	23	45		Ocean .....	10	10 1/2
4,000	County .....	10	42	30,000	Palladium Life .....	2	2 1/2
10,000	Eagle .....	5	6	250,000	Protector Fire.....	2	12 1/2
200	Economic Life .....	250	315	2,600	Provident Life .....	10	19 1/2
	Edinburgh Life .....	10	14	100,000	Rock Life .....	3	6 1/2
9,271	European Life .....	30	32	689,220	Royal Exch. Stock & d.	1	10 1/2
50,000	Ditto new .....	9	11		Scottish Union .....	1	210
50,000	Globe .....	Stock.	150		Sun .....		
30,000	Guardian .....	30	35 1/2		Union .....	20	21
	Hercules .....	10	11	6,000	University Life .....	5	5
40,000	Hope .....	5	6	50,000	United Kingd. Life .....		9
2,400	Imperial Fire .....	50	120		Westminster Life .....	10	1000

10	94	West
104	154	

13,500 Imperial Life .....	10	104	West of Scotland .....	10	9
13,488 Indemnity Marine .....	104	1754			
<b>JOINT STOCK BANKS.</b>					
5,000 Australasia .....	35	544	3,000 Lancaster .....	20	50
Bank of Scotland .....	834	2922	25,000 Liverpool .....	10	17
10,000 Bank of Birmingham .....	10	13	5,000 Manchester & Liver. Dis. ....	15	23
10,000 Birmingham Bank .....	5	14	20,000 Manchester .....	20	352
British Linen Comp. ....	100	240	20,000 National .....	10	14
Commercial .....	100	170	20,000 Nat. Bank of Ireland .....	10	14
Equitable Loan Comp. ....	9	10	10,000 National Provin. Eng. ....	25	35
10,000 Gloucestershire .....	5	11	North & Cent. B. of Eng. ....	10	118
6,000 Hampshire .....	3	17	30,000 North & Cent. of Ireland .....	25	44
10,000 Lancashire Union .....	30	60	Royal of Scotland .....	100	170
10,000 Limerick .....	23		Western of Scotland .....	30	
10,000 London & Westmoreland .....	13	104			

**AND COKE COMPANIES**

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES.					
10,000	Alliance	1	Great Yarmouth	9	18
500	Bath	16	Greenw. Railway Gas	160	
600	Bradford	23	10,000 Imperial	50	42
5,000	British	16	85,000 Ditto Vonds	4,100	
5,000	Ditto Provincial	19	1,200 Ipswich	10	
844	Birmingham	30	105 Isle of Thanet	20	20
5,000	Birm'g. & Staffords.	30	9,350 Independent	30	50
1,000	Beverd.	30	240 Leicester	30	
4,300	Bristol	30	40 Leith Coal Gas	30	
1,500	Brighton	20	150 Liverpool	4,242	18. 310
750	Ditto New	18	Ditto New Gas & Coke	100	150
3,471	Ditto, General	30	Ditto (New ditto)	60	185
203	Carlisle	25	200 Maldstone	50	100
4,000	Continent, Consolid.	31	9,000 Phoenix	30	231
240	Canterbury	30	Portsea	35	35
300	Chelmsford	50	Poplar	30	30
300	Cheltenham	50	1,000 Reading	80	65
1,000	City of London	100	400 Rochdale	15	15
1,000	Ditto new	60	4,000 South Metropolitan	74	74
600	Coventry	35	1,000 Sheffield	16	58
200	Derby	30	1,000 Shrewsbury	10	10
100	Dover	30	100 Swansea	50	50
600	Dudley	30	8,000 United General	45	71
1,000	Edinburgh Coal Gas.	35	240 Warwick	30	30
200	Edinboro' and Alloa	14	400 Walsley	30	224
240	Exeter	30	750 Warrington	30	282
4,000	Equitable	40	12,000 Westminster Chartered	50	50
10,000	European	3	8,000 Ditto new	10	31

No. of Sh.	Amount paid, price.	No. of Sh.	Amount paid, price.
4,900 Birmingham.....	93 25	N. Riv. Lond. B.W. An.	
121 Colchester.....	100	Manchester & Salford	100 30
Croston Hill.....	25	Portsea Island.....	20 6
4433 East London.....	100 127 1/2	1500 Portm. & Parlington	20 6
Glasgow.....	50	390 Ditto, new.....	20 6
4,509 Grand Junction.....	41 51 1/2	1000 Vauxhall lat. S. Lon.	30 3 1/2
Edinb. Joint Stock.....	25 33	8,300 West Middx. ....	63 12 1/2
2,900 Kent.....	100 45	1300 York Buildings.....	100 3 1/2
358 Liverpool Bootle.....	220 310		

ROADS.				
533	Archw. & Kent. Town	30 10	492 Great Dover Street..	74
300	Barking .....	100 24	2,393 Highgate Arch & 30 74	100
1000	Commercial .....	100 99	New North Road ..	Stock
2909	Do. E. I. Dock Branch	100 59		
LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.				
	Adehalde Gal. of Sci.	59	760 Russell .....	36 1/2
1000	Lon. with Bronze Tick	78 39	King's College .....	100 1/2
1500	London University..	100 28		

MISCELLANEOUS.		
10,000	Anglo Mex. Mint....	10
10,000	Australian Agricultur	364
1,000	Auction Mart.....	50
8,600	Brit. Rock & Pat.....	50
	British Annuity.....	19
5,600	Brit. Amer. Land Comp.	13
10,000	Canada Company.....	21
200,000	Upper Canada Loan..	374
	Carron Iron Company	250
	City Bonds, 4 per Ct.	104
	Central America (Land)	20
75	Cov. Gar. Thea. Rent	500
300	Drury Lane ditto.....	500
2,122	Ditto Proprietors.....	100
	Edin. & Leith Glass...	10
	Essex Marine Salt....	2,500
	Gen. Steam Nav. co. d.	75,000
	Huda. Bay Stock &c. d.	12
	Lon. Com. Sale Rooms.	2,000
	New Corn Exchange..	75
	New Brunswick (Land)	22
	Mexican, &c.....	3
	Pat. Purifg. Sea Wat.	12,000
	Rio Doce.....	10,000
	Rever. Interest & Soci.	2,750
	Ditto New.....	2,563
	Shotts Iron Foundry..	30
	Thames Tunnel.....	4,000
	Van Diemens Land....	10,000

# PRICES OF SHARES AT LIVERPOOL.

PRICES OF METALS, &c.							
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Copper, British, Cakes, <i>ton</i> .....	0	0	0	Tin in Bars .....	5	2	6
Sheets .....	1b.	0	11	Grain Blocks .....	5	18	0
Bottoms .....	0	1	0	Broken .....	6	3	0
S. American .....	0	0	0	Banca .....	<i>bul.</i>	<i>cut.</i>	<i>88</i>
Iron, British, Pigs .....	7	0	0	Straits .....	58	86	0
Bars .....	<i>ton</i>	11	0	Plates per box of 225 sheets	0	0	0
Boils and Rods .....	12	0	0	1 C 132 by 10 in.	2	4	0
Hoops .....	14 19	0	0	1 X .....	2	4	0
Plate .....	14 15 to	16	5	1 X X .....	151	2	16
Cargo at Cardiff .....	10	0	0	IXXX .....	182 125	3	0
Foreign <i>bd.</i> C.C.N.D. ....	19	10	0	IXXX .....	203	3	8
P.S.I. ....	14	10	0	H. C. ....	134 by 93 105	2	8
Swedish .....	15	0	0	H. C. ....	133	2	4
Lead, British .....	<i>ton</i>	20	10	H. C. ....	122 by 94 98	2	0
Pigs .....	<i>ton</i> 20 10 0 to	20	10	0	125	2	6
Sheet milled .....	<i>ton</i>	21	10	Sm. { <i>sdc</i> .....	235	3	6
Bars .....	21	0	0	Dbl. { <i>sdx</i> .....	220slts.	188	1
Shot, Pat. 1 to 5 .....	23	0	0	{ <i>sdx</i> .....	229	3	18
6 to 12 .....	23	10	0	{ <i>sdx</i> .....	230	4	4
Red or Minium .....	22	10	0	{ <i>sdx</i> .....	231	4	10
White .....	22	10	0	{ <i>sdx</i> .....	235	4	10
Litharge .....	23	10	0	{ <i>sdx</i> .....	236	4	10
Pig, Spanish .....	<i>ton</i>	20	0	{ <i>sdx</i> .....	237	3	12
Steel, Milan .....	<i>bd</i>	30	0	{ <i>sdx</i> .....	238	3	10
Swedish <i>bd</i> .....	<i>ton</i> 19 0 to	20	0	{ <i>sdx</i> .....	239	4	4
Tin in Blocks .....	<i>cut.</i>	5	6	{ <i>sdx</i> .....	240	4	4
Ingot. ....	5	1	8	{ <i>sdx</i> .....	241	4	4
Wasters of No. 1. C. No. 1. X, and No. 1. XX, 3s. per box less than perfect plates				Duty and shipping charges <i>ad</i> par box			
all other sorts of Wasters 6s. per box less				Duty and shipping charges <i>ad</i> par box			
SPKTRING .....	<i>ton</i>	17	0	Duty and shipping charges <i>ad</i> par box			
SPKTRING .....	<i>ton</i>	17	0	Duty and shipping charges <i>ad</i> par box			

PLATINA ORE . . . . .	oz.	0	10	6	—	0	0	0	100.
						9	0	0	5 per cent.

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**SALES OF COPPER ORES AT SWANSEA;**  
 Sampled Jan. 13, and sold at Swansea, Feb. 3, 1835.

MINES.	21 Cwts.	Produce.	Standard.	Price.		Amount of each Parcel.	MINES.	21 Cwts.	Produce.	Standard.	Price.		Amount of each Parcel.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Alibibes ditto ..	99	104	1084	6	11	945 10							
ditto ..	94	103	1064	11	12	1092 10	Tigrony ..	39	8	1164	7	10	974 10
ditto ..	85	113	1084	10	10	877 10							
ditto ..	77	111	1104	10	9	769 14	Coplapo ditto ..	100	272	1002	25	13	6267 10
ditto ..	70	106	1104	9	13	684 3		86	272	1002	25	13	6284 10
ditto ..	59	104	1104	9	13	576 14	Connorree ditto ..	70	48	133	3	17	969 10
ditto ..	55	112	1084	11	10	607 15	ditto ..	40	32	138	2	18	613 11
ditto ..	43	111	1104	11	9	432 3	ditto ..	44	32	138	2	18	612 14
ditto ..	32	13	108	10	13	376 16	ditto ..	6	34	134	4	11	627 9
allymurtagh ..	78	47	1354	3	13	285 13	Chill ..	71	183	1092	16	19	6205 4
ditto ..	50	26	1259	1	18	107 16	Ballygha ditto ..	40	52	123	4	19	6199 0
ditto ..	51	64	121	5	6	271 11		6	4	1364	3	4	19 4
ditto ..	43	64	121	5	7	224 14	Knockmahon ..	61	99	1124	8	11	6521 11
nglesey ditto ..	105	32	142	2	11	267 13	Laxey ditto ..	35	42	130	4	1	134 9
ditto ..	88	3	151	3	5	79 0		10	41	131	3	16	38 9
ditto ..	92	92	111	8	3	749 16	American	7	302	103	18	13	31 3
ronebane ditto ..	83	52	1254	4	11	412 18							
ditto ..	40	52	1254	4	19	297 14							
ditto ..	44	48	133	3	16	137 6							

Total Produce.									
Alfalfa	614 tons.	4632	14	0	Corncrore	166 tons.	520	4	0
Allymurt	327	890	14	6	Chili	71	1985	4	0
Apple	317	7857			Italy	61	178		
Barley	39	27	18	0	Knocknaon	46	581	11	0
Bran	319	354	19	0	Laxey	7	172	9	0
Butter	180	4581	18	0	Malting		131	8	0

Copper Ores for Sale, February 24th, 1898. Mines—Chili, 165—ditto 77—ditto 62—ditto 47—ditto 120—ditto 69—ditto regular 35—ditto copper shot 1. Alliances 16—ditto 96—ditto 76—ditto 35—Crescentine 98—ditto 89—ditto 29—ditto 1. February 16—Baillymarath 120—ditto 64—ditto 39—Cuba 95—ditto 29—ditto 30—ditto 28—ditto 17—Knockmahon 97—Connaree 44—ditto 38—ditto 13—Angley, precipitate, 42—ditto 3—ditto, burnt, 2—ditto, furnace bottom, 39—West Coast 9—ditto 9—ditto 1.—Total 1928 21 cwt.

**METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1886.**

	<i>Thermometer, Barometer.</i>	<i>February.</i>	<i>Thermometer, Barometer.</i>
Yours, 38	from, 38 to 39.71 to 30.42	Sunday 31	from, 39 to 37.49 to 30.38
Friday 29	31 42.79 30.54	Monday 1	35 44.70 31 30.35
Saturday 30	28 41.29 30.23	Tuesday 2	28 44.28 30.28
		Wednesday 3	33 39.28 30 30.35

Prevailing winds S.W. and S.E., except the 30th and 31st, and the 1st inst., generally with, frequent showers of rain. Rain fallen 1 inch, and was on an arch.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, from Jan. 30. to Feb. 5.

	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Morning.....	11 47	0 91	1 11	1 54	2 39	3 7	3 48
Evening.....	0 0	0 48	1 33	2 14	2 59	3 25	4 2